THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,111—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.

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CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
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B.L. MIRZAPORE ..	3913 600	R. Harvey.....	2nd May
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B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029 70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500 800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM.....	3041 500	H. J. Weigheli...	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113 800	W. A. Seaton.....	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038 500	E. Crewe	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA.....	3511 700	M. de Horne.....	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weigheli..	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525 700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM.....	3038 500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE.....	4136 800	T. L. Parfitt ...	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041 500	H. T. Weigheli..	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson..	1st Aug.
† ASSAM.....	30 8 500	E. Crewe.....	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500 10 0	W. T. Webber ...	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041 500	H. J. Weigheli...	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	42 5 800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
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SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

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PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	W J. Webber...,	13th May.

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Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970 500	W. J. Nantes....	8th May.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt.....	22nd ,,
ROME.....	5011 1000	A. W. Adamson..	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO.....	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	———	———	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO..	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO.....	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	..F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	....C. Bechtinger..	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA THERESA	R. Deperis..	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
aWill not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI...	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION.....	B. Vidos	2,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE..	G. Wallnschnig	3,809	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street Bombay.
26th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 14th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Detlefson.
Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Aden to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to
EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazar Gate, Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th May, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.
S. S. "BUSHEER" 792 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 1st May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.
S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA.....	3544 J. Laird.....	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551 J. G. Knox.....	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "ETOLIA" 3,139 tons, Capt. GILL, will probably sail about the 20th May.
S. S. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.
S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., end of June or early July.
All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light, Special attention paid to the table.
Voyage to Plymouth occupies 26-28 days.
Apply to
MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, Maciver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.
For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travelers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to
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DEVONSHIRE CIDER.
(FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY)
Is the Drink for this Weather.
Quarts, per doz., Rs. 8.
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TREACHER & CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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TREACHER and Co. Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, &c., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely and dealing direct with the producer, lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints Rs. as.
11 8	6 8	ST. JULIEN MEDOC.....Light with good flavour	11 8	6 8
11 8	6 8	.....BORDEAUX.....A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux.	11 8	6 8
14 8	8 8	.....PETIT MEDOC.....Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	14 8	8 8
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23 0	12 0	..CHATEAU LAGRANGE..Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour.	23 0	12 0
29 0	16 0	.....CHATEAU LAROSE.....Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	29 0	16 0
35 0	18 8	...CHATEAU MARGAUX...Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	35 0	18 8

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WINE MERCHANTS,
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The CHEAPEST material ever offered, from the BEST makers.

BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 Rs candle-power each)..	800
Do.	do. 10	,, ,, do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps,	(20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.		500
GRAMME DYNAMO,	10 Incandescent Lamps	of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,
F. FISCHER & Co.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FINE OLD COGNAC BRANDIES.

THESE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public estimation with such well-known brands as Hennessy, Exshaw, &c.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old, per dozen.....Rs.	65	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-labelled Brandy," per dozen ..... ,,	40	0

This celebrated Brandy, the well-known Heart-Labelled, is specially distinguished for its delicate aroma and the fine and full, yet soft and mellow flavour, which is so characteristic of a superior Cognac fully matured by age.

00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a Choice Matured Spirit, per dozen ..... ,,	36	0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy, per dozen ..... ,,	32	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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STANDARD SMOKING MIXTURES

J. NEUBERG, General Tobacconist, BOMBAY. } Are the most { Honest, Popular, Uniform, Reliable, and Satisfactory } Smoking Tobaccos ever placed in the Market.

HENCE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS PRONOUNCE THEM
THE VERY BEST.

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WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.
Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.
Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.
BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.
IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.
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SILK SQUARES &c.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

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For Knot, or Pin, Re. 1-12 each.

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For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from Rs. 2-8 each.

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For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

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All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

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SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
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A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.
INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
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LIST OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.
An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.) ...	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	...
Chianti	18 0	...
Margaux Bijon	20 0	...
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)...	30 0	...
Pontet Canet, 1880 ...	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.) ...	50 0	...
BURGUNDY—		
Beaume	24 0	13 0
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin...	30 0	16 0
Do. Extra Fine	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hochheimer, specially selected ...	23 0	12 8
Geisenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet...	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Jerez Competidor	22 0	...
Do. Favorita	37 8	...
Amontillado	30 0	...
Cardinal	35 0	...
MADEIRA—		
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	...

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
PORT—		
Vino de Porto	21 0	...
Invalid's	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown	39 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Silery	42 0	24 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche ...	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	33 0
Roederer's Choice Brand... ...	65 0	35 0
Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880	70 0	32 0
Ruisseau and fils Cuvee ...	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	32 0	...
Do. do. very aged ...	50 0	...
T. Prunier's *	38 0	...
,, **	44 0	...
,, ***	50 0	...
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	27 0	...
Banff Whisky (Genuine Highland Malt)	26 0	...
The "Glen"	32 0	...
Old Head (Irish)***	26 0	...
Do. do. ****	28 0	...
Uam Var (Liqueur)	32 0	...
Bull	37 0	...
Old Scotch	23 0	...
CHARTREUSE—	per bottle	
White	3	0
Yellow	4	0
Green	5	0
MARASCHINO DE ZARA	2	8
Old Tom, Booth's ... per doz.	22 0	...

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KFMP & CO., LD., BOMBA

PHILLIPS' "FERRINTOS

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies" has an enormous Sale. Guara of delicate Fragrance.
Per dozen Rs. 26-0.

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HOLZAPFELS COMPOSI
SOAP STONE P
SOAP STON

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SU
IS NON-CORROS
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CAN BE
WOOD
This Paint has now a large and increasing
20 SHADES
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of
5 a
DISCOUNT
SOLE AGENTS
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1, ASH

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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(OPPOSITE VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

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WEDNESDAY, 30TH APRIL.

Full programme of Amusements including Stone and Basket Race and Ladies Race, ½ mile.

At all Sessions, Ladies free by Ticket. Skates purchased elsewhere will not be allowed at the Rink.

H. BALLANTINE AND COMPANY,
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED to Messrs. THOMAS LIDBETTER and WILSON T. LIDBETTER to conduct the Liquidation of the above firm has been CANCELLED by MUTUAL CONSENT, and that the liquidation will be conducted by the late partners.—Dated this 29th April, 1890.

H. BALLANTINE & CO.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1889, of Rs. 30 per whole share, and Rs. 7½ per quarter share (free of Income Tax) is declared payable to the registered shareholders of this Company, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 30th April, 1890, between the hours of 12 a.m. and 3 p.m., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
મુળજી જેઠાની કંપની,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th April, 1890.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 (fifteen) per share for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1889, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, 30th April, 1890, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 22nd April, 1890, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ld.,
D. M. PETIT, SONS, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

RE THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., LD.
(IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

THE CREDITORS and CLAIMANTS of the above Company are required on or before the 28th May, 1890, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the Liquidators of the said Company, at 24, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, and if so required by notice and writing from the Liquidators, are in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such times as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.—Dated this 28th day of April, 1890.

For the Liquidators.
S. R. MODY,
C. C. DALAL,
Managers to the Liquidators.

SELLING OFF!
SELLING OFF!!
AT GREAT REDUCTION.

ALL BOOKS are now being sold at ANNAS SIX per Shilling, Cash.

All Other Goods at 40 per cent. reduction, except Wines and Spirits which are also reasonably reduced.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

A QUARTERLY SUBSCRIPTION of Rs. 30 will entitle a Mofussil Subscriber to ownership of six English Weeklies, and four Periodicals, which will be posted from Bombay in the following order:—

DAILY POST.

On Monday	one sixpence Newspaper.
„ Tuesday	one do. do. (Illustrated.)
„ Wednesday	one fourpence Newspaper.
„ Thursday	one threepence Newspaper.
„ Friday	one twopence Newspaper.
„ Saturday	one penny Newspaper.

WEEKLY POST.

First Saturday	one sixpence Periodical.
Second Saturday	one shilling Periodical.
Third Saturday	one two-shilling Periodical.
Fourth Saturday	one half-crown Periodical.

Classified list of Newspapers, Periodicals, and Reviews for selection.

PENNY NEWSPAPERS.

Catholic Times	Tit Bits
London Figaro	Funny Folks

TWOPENCE NEWSPAPERS.

English Mechanic	Public Opinion
Dublin Weekly Freeman	Weekly London Times.

THREEPENCE NEWSPAPERS.

Register	Fair Play.
	Punch.

PENCE NEWSPAPERS.

me-	Pall Mall Budget.
	Scientific American (Supplement).

SPAPERS.

	York Medical Journal.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Grain and Cotton Sweepings, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder—

On FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain sweepings, old records, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 English-built self-driving park phaeton, with moveable seat and coach box by Kesseton.
1 strong bay waler horse, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong English-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
2 grey Arab horses, both good in single and double harness.

AUCTION SALE of Persian and Arab horses at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vajani's Stable, at Belasis Road, Byculla.

On SUNDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place

A number of new Arab and Persian horses, suitable for chargers, hunters, racers, hacks, &c., the property of different Arab dealers, proceeding to their native country.

The horses will be on view to-morrow.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain household furniture, by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved blackwood furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany upright cottage piano, by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 10th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bhausett Lodge," Chikulwadi, behind the Grant Road Station, very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, magnificent drawing-room sets, very handsome sofas, 12, and 18 lights chandelier by Nash, globe lamps, large size English pier glasses in gilt frames especially ordered from Europe, one first-rate large size harmonium, English clocks, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Jugmohundas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Esq., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS "IRON ROOF," AT MAHABLESHWAR.

On MONDAY, the 19th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

The bungalow known as "Iron Roof" situated on Mahableshwar Hill, containing about 5 acres and 24 goontas. The bungalow is in very good condition and has a beautiful scenery and is well furnished.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF TWO OLD CARRIAGES AND ONE HORSE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public Auction, at their safe rooms, No. 4 Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the following, *viz.*, one old shigram, one old dog-cart, and one horse.

SALE of Materials used for illuminating the Public Buildings on the Esplanade.

Under instructions from Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st May, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's Store Yard, Esplanade, the whole of the materials used for illuminating the public buildings, consisting of a number of variegated lamps of sorts and sizes, coir ropes, Manilla ropes, single and double pulley blocks, solid bamboos, bamboo tokers, ladders, planks, teak rafters, tin wick-holders, tin oil-cans, and some old material for building purposes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ..... Defendant.

Suit No. 268 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee.... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass..... Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6439, old Survey No. 512, and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gooldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Tojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadacni Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6153, old Survey No. 941, new Survey No. 2,218, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT NO 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Jussajee Street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 938, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6156, old Survey No. 943, new Survey No. 2259, and containing by admeasurement 173 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadacni Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11237, old Survey No. 15, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 55, new No. 11238, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 56, new No. 11239, and old Survey No. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 69, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 24, new Survey No. and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 123, new Survey No. 7267, and containing by admeasurement 3227 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD AND TO THE WEST OF THE GRANT ROAD STATION.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1890, at 4 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamsetjee Karaka, and at the risk of the mortgagor Mrs. Anne Hemingway, the following valuable Landed Property, viz:—

All that piece of Fazundary land, being a portion of Angerbaug, situate on the east side of Tardeo Road in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 307, 378, 385, and 388, new Nos. 201, 202, 204, 205, 206, and 207, and new Survey Nos. 7 49, and bounded on or towards the east, north and south by the property of the said Manekjee's Eduljee Contractor, and on or towards the west by the said Tardeo Road, and which piece of land contains by admeasurement 856 square yards or thereabouts, together with all erections and buildings standing thereon. Abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office of Janardhun Gopal, Esq., Mortgagee's Attorney on any day previous to sale and at the premises on the day of the sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 29th April, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS, ENGINE, IRON PLATES, CAST-IRON, AND OTHERS AT MAZAGON, NEAR DAROOKHANA.

Mr. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, at 3 o'clock p.m., at Mazagon, near Darookhana, by an order of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Moloo, and on account and risk of first purchaser Dr. Dena Koote Rajoona.

1. Iron boiler with brass tubes and engines, iron plates, cast-iron wheels, iron stands and several other iron articles.

Also on the same day on account and risk of other purchaser,—3 steam launch, 1 portable engine, 1 donkey, 2 boilers, and other articles.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, 30th April, 1890. Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
41, Medows Street, Bombay.

SALE OF WHITE ZINC PAINT, FIREPROOF CYANITE, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

On account of whom it may concern—1,000 drums white zinc paint.
14 drums fireproof cyanite, a colorless staining for wood, canvas, felt, &c.
Also a priming for paint, varnish, &c.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

cases satin brocades of different colors and patterns.
3 cases silk alpaca.
1 case gauz brocade.
1 „ velvet.
1 „ white handkerchiefs in fancy boxes of 4 dozens.

SALE OF WINE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

A fresh consignment of 18 boxes Ackerman-Laurence dry royal sansaur, in quart bottles, &c.
50 boxes of very superior claret.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1890. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON, & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs SHERIFF, SON, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, 30th April, at 2 p.m. a lot of fancy articles and a quantity of stores comprising jams and jellies, bacon, potted meats, Swiss milk, sago, arrowroot, cornflour, medicines, assorted biscuits in tins, &c. &c. the property of a shop-keeper closing business

Also some large upright and flat glass show cases and pieces of household furniture, iron safes, &c.

SHERIFF, SON, & Co.,
Bombay, 30th April, 1890. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Grant Road, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, the handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of WILLIAM P. CLEARY, Esq.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright grand pianoforte, fancy table ornaments, flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c, the property of T. LITTLEFAIR, Esq.

The above is on view.

TENTS FOR SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Oval, opposite the Wellington Fountain, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st May, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned tents belonging to the estate of the late Colonel F. J. WISE, Inspector-General of Police.

1 large Jubbulpore single pal with double top and bath-room with carpet and chicks, 12 by 16 feet.
1 do. do. 12 feet square.
1 ordinary Cabul pal with bath-room.

The tents are pitched and are on view.

On FRIDAY next, the 2nd May, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Nicol Mill, Lower Colaba, on account of the concerned a quantity of burnt and damaged stores, consisting of gunny, iron hoops, tin doffins and card cans, cotton dust, droppings, talcut waste, cotton, teak posts and planks, cast-iron, columns, iron, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Tardeo, next to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments and flower vases, carpets, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of G. J. BARKLEY, Esq.

The property will be no view three days before the sale.

SALE of the building materials of a portion of the building in Apollo Street, known as Markur's Buildings.

On SATURDAY next, the 3rd May, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned—

The whole of the building materials above the level of the plinth and paving of the groundfloor and rear passage of the southernmost building which has been entirely burnt down and is adjoining to Sassoon's Building.

Also the whole of the fallen or loose building materials lying in the rear passage behind the shop adjoining the above building.

No portion of the shop building or of the rooms behind and no materials therein are to be included in this sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required from the purchaser immediately after the lot is knocked down to his name, and the materials must be removed within a fortnight from the day of sale.

On SUNDAY next, the 4th May, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Craigie Lodge" Bandora Hill, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also bentwood and English mahogany furniture specially brought out from England by the owner, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned first-rate ebonized upright grand pianoforte, by Rose and Co., a strong and light high-wheeled dog-cart, a handsome fast bay waler, going both in saddle and harness, a handsome fast grey dog-cart waler, single harness gentlemen's saddle, gun, rifle, hinks' table and hanging Kerosene oil lamps, suitable ornaments, first-rate oil-paintings and water colors, superior Persian and velvet piled carpets, rich Vienna flower vases, handsome marble clock, table sewing machine, &c, the property of P. LECHORDT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of valuable Landed Property in Balloo Serang Street, without the Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of Khoja Hassumbhoy Nensey, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October 1883.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the west side of Balloo Serang Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve feet in breadth and eighty-three feet in length or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 185 and Street Nos. 228-230, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by Balloo Serang Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Mulla Ebrahimjee Mamoojee, and on or towards the south by the house of Moosabhai Adamjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises, together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground, are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants,

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. T. A. BLAND, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

WANTED, Immediately, a TRAINED DRAUGHTSMAN; must be able to take out quantities, and design simple structures from pencil sketches. Pay Rs. 50. Apply with copies of certificates to

H. G. Palliser, M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Dharwar.

WANTED.

A PARTNER with Rs. 15 or 20,000 capital, to take up a one-third or an half Share in an established business, situated in a large city, with every mercantile facility. The business is a very paying one, and a partner is sought as opportunities have been afforded for enlarging it greatly. For further detailed particulars apply to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

All communications are to be considered strictly private

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Egutpuri.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose, Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.

One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 150. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months. Rs. 6 per month in advance postage extra.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

GWILYM EVANS' QUININE BITTERS.

FREE FROM MERCURY.

FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

QUININE BITTERS—The Safest Patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—Free from Mercury.

QUININE BITTERS—The oldest patent Medicine.

QUININE BITTERS—The best family Tonic.

QUININE BITTERS—For Liver.

QUININE BITTERS—For Bile.

QUININE BITTERS—For Indigestion.

QUININE BITTERS—For Dyspepsia.

QUININE BITTERS—For impaired appetite.

QUININE BITTERS—For every sorts of fevers.

QUININE BITTERS—In use amongst all classes.

QUININE BITTERS—For all ages.

QUININE BITTERS—For both sexes.

QUININE BITTERS—For nervous disorders.

QUININE BITTERS—For pains in the back and chest.

QUININE BITTERS—For all cattarhs.

QUININE BITTERS—For heartburns.

QUININE BITTERS—Can be had in Bottles worth one Rupee and bigger size worth two Rupees only.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—The safest aperient.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Tasteless.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Very mild but safe and certain.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For impaired appetite.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Suited for all ages.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—For both sexes.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—An excellent substitute for Castor Oil.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Relieve headache.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can safely be used with Quinine Bitters.

DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.

JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co	Chetean d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LD.

COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.

Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned

G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARIOTT treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARIOTT REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

LOW RATES OF PREMIUM

REDUCED BY

ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.

No other Company in India can render such Record of Substantial Cash Bonuses paid Annually to its Policy-holders for a period of Half a Century.

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch.

1st May 1889.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

MACKAY AND COMPANY.

WE have PURCHASED the WHOLE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. of their shop No. 2, in Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and replenished the same with fresh Goods from Europe of the best and latest description.

The Dispensing Department has been placed under a duly qualified superintendent, the medicine being of the very best quality.

Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for patent and domestic medicines, sick-room remedies, diatetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country Constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.

We solicit the patronage of the Public, and beg to say that all orders will receive our prompt attention.

MACKAY and Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.
Bombay, 2nd Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1886)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, Co., LD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the immoveable and moveable property of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

JOHN MARSHALL.
J. M. DRE NON, } Liquidators.
N. J. GAMUDIA. }

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OLD PACKING CASES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Victor a Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 7 lots of old Packing cases and boards now lying in the Locomotive Work Yard at Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.

All Lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the Deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender and before delivery is made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 18th April, 1890.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	4 pr. ct.	Rs. 715
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170
PRESS COMPANIES.					
Akbar t	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly. 75	1,120
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Brenul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	91
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	..	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	417
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	90
Prince of Wales	800	500	500	40	355
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Spoon	300	500	500	25	500
and Fan- Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
	400	2,000	750	50	480
art	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,55
& G. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
medabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
ifred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Nomi.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
ity of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	60
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	412½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	505
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	505
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	50	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves.	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	140
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	740
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,350xd
Mahaluxmee	6.0	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Mahars My. sore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	595
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	590
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	735
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	Rs. 15 / Rs. 7½	200 / 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
ombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	925
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Cly desdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	4
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		1½
Kurrachee Lighterage	500	250	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25.	300
Maroks & Co., Ld	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	S p.a	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	370
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	90
Soundy & Co., Ld	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...		95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggor City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

Work at the Royal Small-arms Factory at Enfield lately has been practically suspended—the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* hears—so far as the manufacture of arms is concerned. Piece-workers are out, but day-workers continue a short time daily, and the factory is closed for the purpose of stock-taking. Over a hundred of the employés at the Government Powder Works at Waltham Abbey also are under notice. It is stated that the reason for this is that the smokeless powder manufactured does not create a demand, and that the make of black powder on the old lines is to be reverted to. Doubtless most of these men will be taken on when the new gun-cotton works are completed; but manufacture in the new factory will not be begun for at least three months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p. m.
Bombay Anthropological Society, 5-30 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Empress High School, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p. m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Methley Hall (s), from Karachi; Donar (s), Rangoon; and Karagola (s), Karachi.
Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Johann Carl (barque), for Mauritius; and Secundra (s), Marmugoa, &c.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s. Thibet, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m., to-morrow,

Theft at Duncan Road.—Angnoo Gopall, a sweetmeat shopkeeper at Duncan Road, reports the theft of Rs. 69 in cash from a cash-box in his shop on the night of 26th instant.

Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter have been appointed by special diploma, watch and clock manufacturers, silversmiths, and jewellers to H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

Arrival.—Bhowsingjee Thakatsingjee, the son of the Thakore of Bhownugger, arrived here on Monday, accompanied by twenty followers, and took up his residence in a bungalow on the Ridge, Malabar Hill.

Theft at Arthur Road.—A woman, named Bayah, residing at Arthur Road, Parel, reports the theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 71-8, from her house, during her absence on the 27th instant.

Bitten by a Monkey.—Salloo Pedro, aged 19 years, a Goanese watchman at the Victoria Gardens, was severely bitten by a black monkey on Monday evening last at the Gardens. He is at present lying under treatment in the J. J. Hospital.

Prize Distribution.—The prize-distribution of Mrs. Nanabhai's Empress High School for Girls will take place to-day in the Framji Cowasji Institute at 5-30 p.m. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Birdwood will preside, and Mrs. Ollivant will distribute the prizes.

Bombay Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—A few superstitions common to Europe and India, by Mr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

Serious Result of an Explosion.—Hurree Dajee, a labourer, aged 40 years, employed at the construction works of the new European General Hospital, was on Monday last taking part in some blasting operations, when he was seriously burnt about the legs and arms by the explosion. He was at once removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is at present lying under treatment.

The Theft from the Industrial Art Exhibition.—The following telegram was received in Bombay from the Punjab Police yesterday concerning the recent robbery of jewels from the Bombay Art Exhibition:—"Mahomed Azim arrested, articles described found, application made to-day for transfer of prisoner to Bombay." The gold hilt, gold lion with diamond eyes, and gold bosses with rubies were the articles stolen. Great credit is given by the Exhibition officials to Mr. Stanford, Inspector of Police, Bombay, for investigating the matter and taking prompt measures for the arrest of the offender.

Fatal Burning Accident.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, respecting the death of Pragjee Vunmalee, aged 11 years. Deceased was the nephew of a dealer in flour, named Motee Hema and lived with him at Lohar Chawl. On the 26th instant, between 7 and 8 p.m, deceased was sitting on a box in his uncle's shop, and a kerosine lamp was hanging from the ceiling above his head. As he rose from the box he knocked his head against the lamp and upset it upon himself. His *dhotur* took fire, and he was severely burnt ere he could get assistance. He died in the hospital at 8 a.m. yesterday. The verdict was that the death of Pragjee Vunmalee was caused by burns, which he had received by his clothes having accidently caught fire.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 26.)

Survey of India.

Lieut R J H L Mackenzie, R E, Offig Depty Supt, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Survey of India Department—Revenue Branch.

Mr W H Ewing, Assist Surveyor, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for three months from 1st May, 1890.

Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Third grade, Assistant Surgeon Daudur Rahman, of the Imperial list, is transferred to the Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Surgn G J H Bell, M.B, I M S (Bengal), Offig Civil Surgn, Bikaneer, returned to duty, on the 7th April 1890.

Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

Col F W Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, on return from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties as Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Captain J A Bell, on the 4th April, 1890.

Col J Biddulph, B S C, returned from furlough, and took over charge of the Office of Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from Capt A F DeLaessoe, CMG, CIE, on the 16th April, 1890.

Mr F L Reid, Principal, Government College, Ajmere, and Inspr of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted three months' leave without allowances.

The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, to appoint Govind Rao Khandekar to be a Subordinate Judge of the 1st class, in the Dist of Ajmere, during such time as he holds the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, or until further orders.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

Wednesday, April 30.
Eve of Saint Philip and Saint James, Apostles and Martyrs.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Thursday, May 1.
Festival of St. Philip and St. James.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Bellagio in the Prince's Dock at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

There are no classes who have lately been sharpening their wits more deligently than advertisers and the makers of automatic machines. One or two instances of their most recent enterprise (says a London correspondent) have just come under my notice. A few days ago the inhabitants of one of the quietest and most "highly respectable" suburbs were surprised to find a new omnibus in their midst. In elegance it far surpassed anything of the kind that had been seen before. It was managed by a couple of servants in yellow and red livery—one driving, the other acting as conductor. The horses were a pair of handsome bays with yellow trappings. But, most surprising thing of all, people were hailed and invited to get inside with an assurance that no fares would be charged. The mystery was explained when the bus drew up at a drapery establishment and passengers were informed that this was the terminus. Another happy thought that has occurred to some ingenious person is that lead pencils may be used as advertising agents. Instead of being rounded, they are to be made with octagonal lines, each sufficiently broad to bear testimony in distinct print to the merits of soap, or mustard, or any other product that can find an advertiser. The automatic machines are being developed in the same variety. At Drury Lane, for example, Mr. Harris is experimenting with an arrangement that has already been taken advantage of. He has caused an opera-glass to be attached to every seat in the stalls and the dress circle. If a six-pence be placed in the machine, and a spring touched, the opera-glass may be taken out of its fixings and used for the rest of the evening. The glasses are good, and there could be no more convenient arrangement.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Labourdonnais having left Kurrachee today (Tuesday) at 4 p.m. is expected here on the morning of the 1st proximo.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Secundra, 1,691 tons, Captain J Black, sailed yesterday for Marmagao, &c., with a general cargo, and Peroshaw Burjorjee as cabin passenger.

The steam-ship Donar, 1,041 tons, Captain F. A. Kuhn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

The Hall Line steam-ship Methley Hall, 2,186 tons, Captain J. Wilcox, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi in ballast and three deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo, and Lieut. Mears and Mr. J. Stevenson, as cabin and 740 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steam-ship Busheer, 538 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut H Simpson, Lieut Reynolds, Captain R C G Mayne, Mrs and Miss Crowley, and 66 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—April 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Henzada	1340	Avern	A	B I S N Co
,, Herwood	1664	Thompson	C	.....
,, Bellagio	2331	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
,, Douro	1560	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
,, Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W&A Graham &Co
,, Worsel y Hall	2172	Block	K	E Bates & Co
,, Peveril	1975	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
,, Moonstone	1360	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Rosario	1238	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
,, Roma	1673	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.
,, Rotherfield	1843	McFer	L	Mackintosh & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

,, Krishna	.....	.....	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Methley Hall	2186	Wilcox	1	E Bates & Co.
,, Thibet	1665	Brown	4	P & O S N Co
,, Donar	1011	Kuhn	5	Glade & Co.
,, Ellora	1476	.....	6	B I S N Co.
,, Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds & Co
,, Drummond	1749	Chubb	8	E. Bates & Co.
,, Busheer	538	Icely	9	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, Ehrenfels	1521	Kayser	10	Glade & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Bray	12	H Cassim & Co.
,, Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co.
,, Kent	1120	Johnson	16	E. Bates & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Methley Hall (s)	Wilcox	Karachi, April 26.
	Donar (s)	Kuhn	Rangoon, April 18.
	Karagola (s)	Tice	Karachi, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Johann Carl (bq)	Ruskins	Mauritius.
	Secundra (s)	Black	Marmugoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Methley Hall, for Havre and Liverpool.
,, Patna, for Coast and Calcutta.
,, Nuddea, for Rangoon and Moulmein.
,, Purulia, for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Busheer, Captain Rothwell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—April 28.

West, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from England.
Darley, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd Gloster Regt, on duty, from England.
Hope, Col, Ms, Dpy Adjt-Genl, from leave, from England.
Jacob, Col, Bo, Staff Corps, from Poona.
Paterson, 2nd Lieut, Beng, 1st E Surrey Regt, to join, from England.

April 29.

Mears, 2nd Lieut, Bo, 2nd R Lanc Regt, en route to Bangalore, from Hyderabad, Sind.
Grey, Lieut, Beng, C T Dept, on sick leave, to England, from Meerut.
Underwood, Capt, Beng, R A, ordered home, from Dera Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—April 28.

Hocken, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, to join, to Lucknow.

April 29.

Hope, Col, Ms, Dy-Adjt-Genl, from leave, to Ootacamund.
Brooke, 2nd Lt, Burma, 1st Bord Regt, to join, to Mandalay.
Underwood, Capt, Bengal, R A, to join Battery, to England.
Peck, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd L S Regt, to join, to Cawnpore.
Davis, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, to join, to Lucknow.
Reynolds, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Yorkshire L I, to join, to Quetta.
Patterson, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st E Surrey Regt. to join, to Calcutta.
Jardine, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 8th Lancers, to join, to Meerut.
Laurence, Lt, Bengal, RE, on duty, from Deolali.
Field, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 2nd Devon Regt, to join, to R Pindi.
Isacke, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Connaught Rangers, to join, to Dinapore.
Poole, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Connaught Rangers, to join, to Dinapore.
Ogilvie, Lieut, Bo, R E, from leave, to Kirkee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 30th April, 1890.

The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to Captain R. A. Willis, from 9th May to 9th August 1890.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 18th.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Lancers—Capt E J F Wood, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Cook, retired.

Capt F A Blyth, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice Wood.

Capt R C Onslow, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, vice Blyth, but to remain seconded while employed as Comdt Viceroy's Body Guard.

Capt H H F Fagan, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice Onslow, seconded.

Notification has been received from the Horse Guards that Major C Taylor, 1st Battn East Sur. Regt, has been placed on retired pay; and he is accordingly permitted to proceed to England, travelling at the public expense.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt W C Rawlinson, Lincolnshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, to which he has recently been transferred.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt R B Fell, Scottish Rifles, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieut Col R B Cotton, Wiltshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

Military Works Dept—Major H W Duperier, R E, is transferred from the Umballa Divn to the Poona Divn.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders.—Capt W B Mc Dougall, for twelve months, on medical certificate.

2nd Battn R I Regt.—Lieut R A Smyth, for six months on medical certificate.

Medical Staff.—Surgn Major A Anderson, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Lieut E V Martin (Offig Wing Officer on probation 5th Bengal LI), to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

Oxfordshire L I.—Lieut R C Luard, Wing Officer on probation 1st Battn 2nd Goorkha Regt, to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for six months, from date of availing himself of it to study the native languages.

11th Bengal Lancers.—Capt H Wright, to Peshawar, on private affairs, for one month, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

13th Bengal Lancers.—Capt F G Atkinson, to Kashmir, on private affairs, for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut the Hon'ble A F Napier to Kashmir, on private affairs, for four months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Col W A Lawrence, to Simla, for one month, from 1st May 1890, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut Col A H Turner, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from 5th May to 15th Oct. 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

21st Punjab Infantry.—Lieut W R Little, to Kashmir, on private affairs, for six months, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

24th Punjab Infantry.—Major J J Money-Simons, on medical certificate, to Kashmir and Simla, from the 15th March to the 1st Oct 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 22nd April.

It is notified that the *London Gazette* of the 14th and 18th March 1890, were received in the Adjutant General's Office on the 10th April.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:

Hill Depots, Landour.—Major W Fitz A Way, 2nd Batt Northumberland Fusiliers, to be Commandant, vice Brevet Lieut Col C E Ilderton, D S O, whose tenure expires.

Station Staff, Sialkot.—Capt R Campbell, South Wales Borderers, to be offig Station Staff officer, vice Capt G M Bullock, appointed an officiating Dist Staff Officer 2nd class.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut C P G Griffin, Supernumerary on the establishment, 17th Bengal Cavalry, to be Sqdn Officer vice Fenton deceased.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut W M Carpendale, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt vice McAndrew, deceased.

Lieut D M Bower, Sqdn Officer, 4th Bengal Cavalry, is transferred in the same capacity, vice McAndrew, deceased.

16th Bengal Infantry.—2nd Lieut H A Lash, Devonshire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Major E A Young, 19th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as District Staff Officer, 1st class Oudh District, vice Glasgow, resigned.

Capt L C Dundas, D S O, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Delhi, to officiate as District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Presidency District, vice Davies, transferred to the Oudh District.

Capt O E M Davies, District Staff Officer, 2nd class, Presidency District, is transferred to the Oudh District, vice Major G H C Dyce, officiating District Staff Officer, 1st class, Meerut Dist.

Military Works Dept.—Capt M Nathan, R E, is transferred from the Rangoon Divn to the Head Quarters of the Inspr Genl of Military Works.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Artillery.—Lieut L C Gordon, No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, for four months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn 4th Goorkhas.—Surgn Major A S Reid, M B, to India, on medical certificate, for 272 days.

2nd Battn 5th Goorkhas.—Lieut N E Chesney, to Simla, on medical certificate, for ninety days.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 23rd.

The Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Hill Depots—Murree—Capt K R Mackenzie, Station Staff Officer, Dalhousie Depot, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt Boddam, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Hill Depots—Pachmarhi.—Major R B Mainwaring, 1st Batt Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be Commandant, vice Major H B MacCall, 4th Battn King's Royal Rifle Corps, who resigns.

Fort Chunar.—Lieut Col G MacCall, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating Commandant, vice Forbes, on leave.

7th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut H O Pafr, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offig Wing Officer on probation.

19th Punjab Infantry.—2nd Lieut A Ward, Leicestershire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

25 Punjab Infantry.—Lieut C E Thornton, North Lancashire Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation.

34 Pioneers.—Major V G L Eyre, Wing Commander, 23rd Pioneers, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Wilson, promoted Commandant.

1st Battalion 3rd Goorkhas.—Lieut V A Ormsby, East Surrey Regt, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be offig Wing Officer on probation.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

2nd Battn R W S Regt.—Lieut H P L Estridge to be Adjt, vice Lieut H I W Hamilton, whose tenure of the appointment has expired.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Major A J A Wright, East Lancashire Regt, is directed to proceed to England to join the 2nd Battn of his Regt, into which he has recently been promoted.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers who have passed the entrance examination for the Upper Subordinate class of the Thomason College, Roorkee, will be admitted to the College as far as vacancies exist, and must be warned to be in readiness to proceed to join the College, should they receive instructions from the Principal:—

Lance Corpl J H Patterson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Lance Corpl H J D Taylor, 2nd Bn Somersetshire L I; Sergt P Cullen, 2nd Bn Scottish Rifles; Lance Corpl E Judge, 1st Bn King's Own Scottish Borderers; Lance Corpl P Henry, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt; Sergt P Carr, A Battery R H A; Lance Corpl H Garth, 1st Bn East Lancashire Regt; Lance Corpl H R Sutton, 2nd Bn Devonshire Regt; Lance Corpl C G Spencer, 2nd Bn Manchester Regt; Actg Bombr E R Etches, A Battery, R H A; Lance Corpl W F Bartram, 7th Hussars; Actg Bombr W H A Cooper, 68th Field Battery, R A; Lance Corpl W Hamilton, 5th Lancers; and Lance Sergt A J Smith, 2nd Bn Oxfordshire L I.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut H E Walker, 1st Battn R W Fusiliers, is extended to the 25th Nov.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—

1st Dragoon Guards.—Lieut F C L Hulton, for six months, on private affairs.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Major W U Cole, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battn Liverpool Regt.—Capt H J R St G Richardson, for twelve months, on private affairs.

1st Battn R W Fusiliers.—Major C Norman, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders.—Lieut E A Cowans for twelve months, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battn Leinster Regt.—Capt T St C Davidson, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Lieut A C McCrea (Offg Wing Officer on probation 37th Dogras), to Rawal Pindi, for six months, to study the native languages.

Royal Sussex Regt.—Lieut F P Webber (Wing Officer on probation, 3rd Bengal Infantry), to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

Yorkshire Lt I—2nd Lieut. S Clay (Offg Wing Officer on probation 43rd Goorkha Light Infantry), to Calcutta for six months, to study the native languages.

5th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. Col. J B Watts, to the Hills, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th Oct. 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Col C R Pennington, C B to Kashmir, on private affairs, from date of availing himself of it to the 15th Oct. 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

16th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut. H G Maxwell, to Rawal Pindi, for three months, to study the native languages, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Col R W Sartorius, VC, CMG, to Kashmir, on private affairs from date of availing himself of it to the 12th Sept. 1890, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

9th Bengal Infantry.—Lieut. G T Widdicombe, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

I hear (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) that the Queen is enjoying herself immensely at Aix-les-Bains. She revels in the fresh air, the quiet drives, and the complete freedom from ceremonial fuss and worry. Her pleasure must have been a little embittered during the last day or two by the painful question of Richard Davies's fate. Of course, in exercising the prerogative of mercy, as in other functions of sovereignty, the Queen must be guided by the Minister's advice; but to those who see the Queen at close quarters nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between her dejected and anxious demeanour in London, and her cheerful elasticity in her country home. Indeed, the further she is removed from the smoke and glitter and pomp of London, the happier and the younger she becomes. Hence her devotion to Balmoral, and hence also the frequent differences of opinion between Her Majesty and her Ministers as to the date and duration of her visits to her Highland castle.

THE WEATHER.

Bombay, April 29.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or stra

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

MARCKS & Co., LD., Jewellers and Practical WATCH-MAKERS, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 11, Staff Lines, Poona. Noted House for repairing Watches, Chronometers, Clocks, &c. All Repairs are executed by Competent Assistants imported by us from Europe, and satisfactory performance is warranted for one year. Watches and Jewellery exchanged.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! Our New Stock of best Steel Cabin Berth Trunks, by Perry and Sons, to hand—all with double keys, best lock. Cheapest Price.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

MRS. SULLIVAN, late of the Cama Hospital Midwife, and Ladies' Monthly Nurse, No. 123, Frere Road.

TO LET on Malabar Hill, a HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished. For Particulars apply to "C. A.," care of this paper.

CRICKET BATS.—Cook's Magic, Rs. 12; Dark's Cork Handle, Rs. 12; Star, Rs. 11; Lilywhite's Spring, Rs. 14-8; Jeffrie's Spring, Rs. 13; Ayre's Rs. 8-4; Cobbett's, Rs. 10; Duke's, Rs. 8-4; Page's, Rs. 8.—WRIGHT & Co., Mint Road, Fort.

TO LET during the rains—The very desirable airy, and well-appointed UPPER FLAT (partly furnished) over Hoar and Co's Premises. Apply as above, between 1 and 4 p. m.

HOT SEASON Ices, four kinds daily. Every day different kinds. Ices ready from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., orders executed at the shortest notice. Also Wines and Spirits, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Re. 1 ans. 8 per pound. To be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

"DEANE" DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS for raising from 200 to 8,000 gallons of Water per hour, and feeding Boilers up to 600 H. P. VERTICAL BOILERS 3 to 8 H. P., in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent Pulsometer Engineering Co. Marine Street Bombay

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.—A fine collection just to hand, suitable to every one. Prices moderate.—MORENAS & Co., 15, Medows Street.

SEWING MACHINES, Flour Mills, Crushers, &c. A large Variety from the best Makers. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

THE new Improved Celestinas with 2 Rolls of Music and Case complete, Rs. 80; also extra Music on hand. STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

SHIRT JEWELLERY 18 ct. Gold on Ivory warranted cheap. Genuine and Durable, an excellent substitute for Solid Gold. Best London make. Front Studs at, Rs. 3; Collar Studs, Rs. 1-8; Links, Rs. 11 per pair—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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RANCHGANI TO LET,—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, ...—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

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...SSORIES, ...Rs. 1,000.—

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THE MANSON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld., Bombay, is prepared to receive subscriptions to the credit of this Fund. Subscriptions may now, therefore, be sent accordingly.

THOMAS H. GREIG, Jt. Hon. Secy. M. M. Fd.

Bombay, April 29th, 1890.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,

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A new supply arrives monthly.

New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHION on the new PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE are now being made BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle. Price Lists free on application to JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

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DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST.

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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK.

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A LECTURE READ BY PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER (in pamphlet form), Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*. Annas 2. Post free.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.

SATURDAY'S quotation of 48¼d. for Bar Silver would seem to have been wired in error, Reuter's message of last evening correcting the price to 48d. per oz., at which it remained yesterday. The only extra allotment of Transfers made by the Indian Council was a lakh on Calcutta, at 1s. 5 31-32d., showing a decline of 3-32d. from the highest rate obtained for the 23 extra lakhs allotted on Saturday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 5⅞d. Consols were unaltered at 97⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 108½. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were one per cent. higher at £75¾; and in 4½ per cents there was an advance of ½ per cent. at 77½. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher at 89; Exchange in London was 1½ centme lower, at Rs. 25·16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, both generally and for Surat last evening, the total Sales having been the same as Saturday's, at 12,000 bales, and again included 1,500 bales of Surats. The price of Spot Mid.-American remained at 6 7-16d. per lb. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value; as also were American Arrivals in the nearer positions, though for the more distant deliveries they were partially 1-64d. higher. The total Imports were 16,000 bales.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-16 cent., say to 12 cents; but July Futures were only one point higher, at 11·95 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were only 2,000 bales again; and the figures from the opening of the season now give the following comparison with those of the previous two years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts...	2,000	5,000	6,300
Two days' do.	4,000	7,500	9,300
Since 1st Sept. 1889	5,636,000	5,385,500	5,232,300

The dull feeling which we reported as having come over on local Cotton Market yesterday has continued to-day, and a further decline of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy in prices has been established. The reported sales have aggregated under 2,000 bales, of which about a fourth were of Veraval, at Rs. 160-87; and another fourth, Bengals, at Rs. 182-92½ per candy; the balance consisting of Barsee, at Rs 223; Mowa, at Rs. 215-20; Kutch, at Rs. 204; Wudwan, at Rs. 206½; and Compta Ginned, at Rs. 222 per candy.

WHEAT.—A firmer tone has prevailed in this market to-day, but only moderate business has transpired, and prices are quite unchanged.

SEEDS also are unaltered in value, and transactions have been on only a limited scale; but a firmer feeling has been apparent here also.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	22,943	bales.
Wheat	88,115	cwts.
Linseed	46,183	"
Rapeseed	15,495	"
Gingelly	6,839	"
Poppy Seed	17,011	"
Groundnuts	2,469	"
Castor Seed	5,078	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but not lower, except for immediate shipment, for which concessions would be made by holders of room.

EXCHANGE opened weak this morning in presence of the reduced quotation for Bar Silver, and has declined steadily during the day, closing at about 1 per cent. under the rates of yesterday. Some Telegraphic, for monsoon transfer, was done in the earlier part of the day at 1s. 5⅞d.; but quotations for remittance were nominal at the close; and 1s. 5⅞d. for three months' sight Credits was the forward as well as the ready rate. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 ⅞d. per rupee.	nominal
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 19-32d. "	
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 23-32d. "	
Credits "	1s. 5⅞d. "	
Francs "	1·88 "	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has become weaker for Fours for cash during the progress of the settlement, and 102 1-16 was the rate during the greater part of the day, though at closing, 102⅛ was quoted. The May account rate has been steady at 102 3-16, but few bargains have transpired on this line, 104½ is still the nominal quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have not attracted much attention to-day, the only changes in our list this evening being an advance of Rs. 10 each in Manockjee Petit and Western India; and of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs. 12½ in Colaba Land and Mill; and of Rs. 5 in New Great Eastern, at our quotations. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs 7½ higher at Rs. 945.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4½d.
8½ " "	6s. 8d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅞d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	97⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	75¾
4½ per cent. "	77½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	48½d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on the 30th instant.
Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 29th April, 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	29	12	17	...	52
Suez	29	2	40	...	29

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th April, 1890.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	2	3	...	3
" Kurrachee	...	18	...	1
" Madras	2	52	...	3

Difference in longitude allowed for.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, April 29.—Barometer has risen in the south of the Peninsula, Burma, and Assam; and fallen elsewhere, more particularly in the North-West and the Punjab. Pressure is high in Mysore and Assam; and low in northern India; and a feeble depression is apparent in the western desert. Wind is southerly to south-westerly in the Bay, easterly in Assam, and North Bengal, and still variable elsewhere; its force is strong at the head of the Bay, and fresh in Sind and North Konkan Temperature has risen very generally, but the mean is still below the normal, except in Sind and Rajputana, where it shows a trifling excess. Weather is fair, except in Western Punjab, Malabar, Assam, and Burma, where also rain has fallen. Weather is becoming unsettled again in the Punjab.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MOIR—April 27, at Clanricarde Gardens, London, John Forbes Moir, Esq., formerly Manager of the Oriental Bank Corporation.—(By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLE—April 15, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant and Quartermaster E C Cole, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, of a daughter.
COLLETON—April 24, at Pachmarhi, C P, Lady Colleton, of a son.
EVANS—April 25, at Ooregum, the wife of Lewis Evans, Manager of the Mysore West Gold Mines, of a son.

DEATHS.

BARRY—April 17, at Kellyden, Nowgong, Assam, of malarious fever, Robert Barry, Manager, Lungsong Tea Estate, aged 34 years.
SIMONS—April 22, at Mussoorie, Frank Cecil, the infant son of Henrietta and Frank Simons, aged 5 months and 6 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary who is "altogether at a loss" to understand where we got the figures on which we based the statement that the year 1889 began with money at ten per cent. will get the information he asks for in the weekly current quotations printed as an appendix to the Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. In that by no means unauthentic record the Bank rate of discount on private bills is given at 10 per cent. for the week ending the 3rd January, 1889.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.

THE *Times*, Mr. J. M. Maclean, and Mr. Holt Hallett will between them manage to give the English public a strange idea of the facts in regard to the present state of the Factory Acts question in India. Mr. Maclean, with a fine regard for the esoteric cupidities which underlie all human action, winds up what reads more like a letter to the electors of Oldham than a letter to the *Times* with the suggestion that the wheels of legislation move slowly, and hints that this is because public servants of the Crown and influential natives whose opinions carry weight at Simla and Calcutta hold shares in Indian mills. If Mr. Maclean knew as much of the India of to-day as he knows of the India of half a generation back he would have known that no class in Indian society is more sparsely represented in the proprietary of Indian mills than the official class. Mr. Holt Hallett, however, far surpasses Mr. Maclean in darkening counsel upon the subject. It is this gentleman who began by laying down the proposition that Indian factories should be regulated by the platonic resolutions of a Labour Conference at Berlin, in which every industrial country within reach was represented, save India, and at which, for anything we know, the name of India was never mentioned. Upon the back of this proposition Mr. Holt Hallett now puts a statement respecting the recommendations of the Conference which cannot fail to be misleading. The English delegates to the Conference, he says, decided that in southern as well as in northern countries children ought not to be employed before the age of twelve years. The Conference, as a matter of fact, fixed ten years as the appropriate minimum age in southern countries, thereby recognizing a physical fact connected with growth and development which is familiar to everyone who has lived outside the temperate zone. Mr. Holt Hallett's history of factory legislation in India is as misleading as much else that he writes on the subject. The "groundless contentions" of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, he says, have been the barrier with which the Government of India have blocked the progress of beneficent factory legislation in India. We who are on the spot know that if the representations of the Bombay millowners who sat on the Commission of 1884 had been attended to by the Government of India, the Act of 1881 would have been amended four years since. The reason why legislation did not follow the report was that the Bombay Government insisted that if legislation was resorted to it should be made applicable to all India—a not more unreasonable stipulation than, let us suppose, the Lancashire millowners would have laid down if they had urged that any limitation which might be imposed upon them should be also imposed upon their competitors in Yorkshire. To say that the Bombay mill interest "blocks the way" is about as true as Mr. Maclean's assertion that the British Government, at the Berlin Conference, agreed to resolutions for "the international regulation of labour." There will be, as anyone who has watched the proceedings of the Conference knows, about as much "international regulation of labour" as international regulation of tides and sun-light.

The *Times* itself, having no better information to go upon than that which Mr. Maclean and Mr. Holt Hallett and its Calcutta correspondent have supplied it with, is of course hopelessly wrong in its account of the matter. When it says, on the authority of its correspondent, that public opinion throughout India is strongly opposed to the Bill introduced by the Supreme Government, it only gives a new illustration of the way in which it is misled in all things Indian. The only protest that has so far been raised against the Bill is that which has come from the Calcutta Trades Association—a body which can in no sense be accepted as representing the interest of the mill-owners. In Bombay, where alone the number of cotton mills is nearly as ten to one of those in the Bengal Presidency, public opinion has ever since the Commission of 1884 been strongly in favour of an amendment of the Act of 1881, and no word of protest has been raised here against the Government Bill. The impulse in the direction of reform has come, not from interested members of Parliament for Lancashire constituencies, or from ill-informed correspondents of the *Times* in England or in India, but from the class of men whom in Lancashire it is the fashion to accuse of selfishness. The real reformers are the Bombay millowners, who were strongly represented on the Commission of 1884, and who, where they have differed from the Government of India, have differed through asking for larger reforms than the Government were disposed to grant. The *Times*, which in its leading columns charges Indian manufacturers with "practising barbarities" in their mills, would be astonished to learn that it was the Bombay millowners and their colleagues on the Commission who recommended that the protected age should be raised from twelve to fourteen. The truth is that judgment has been passed in this matter in ignorance of the most rudimentary facts of the case. The sensational evidence relating to the excessive hours of labour in the mofussil ginning factories is cited as though it were typical of the normal working of an Indian mill, the truth being that the places in which these things have occurred are outside the purview of the existing law, and that it is one of the express purposes of the new Bill to bring them under inspection. Hitherto the law has taken cognizance only of establishments in which a hundred hands and upwards are employed; the Bill now under consideration will bring under inspection small factories and workshops employing twenty hands, places which much more urgently demand attention than the worst regulated spinning mill in India. By starting from the assumption that the parallel between England and India is complete in almost every particular, the *Times* gets on the wrong line altogether, and arrives at conclusions as wide of the mark as conclusions could possibly be. Take this for an example :—"The relations between the different classes of workers in a cotton mill, between the men, the women, and the children, are such that each class is indispensable to the continued activity of the others." Now this is one of the many things that would be true of an English mill, but are not true of an Indian mill. It is not true, because in India women take no part in the spinning, but are employed almost entirely upon the subsequent process of reeling, so that women can suspend work at any time in the day without causing a stoppage of male labour. As a matter of fact a woman's day in an Indian mill is from one to two hours shorter than a man's, though this may seem a hard saying to people at home who can conceive only of one methods of work in which male and female labour is interdependent. But the *Times* is surpassed in its imaginary method of treating the question by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, which points out that on hot days the heat in Indian mills fluctuates between 112 and 117 degrees in the shade. When the Blackburn Chamber hears of a temperature of ninety being exceeded in the only mills in which it takes an interest—those of Bombay—we should be glad to have information of it.

If the *Times* would take its information at first hand in regard to this matter, instead of paraphrazing Mr. Holt Hallett and informants who know even less about it than he does, we should have nothing to complain of. We are asked to believe on authority of this kind that the mills are filled with miserable overworked creatures whose condition is testified to by public officials, medical and non-medical. Now, there is no lack of medical evidence as to the physical condition of the Bombay mill-hands. During the inquiry in 1884 a special medical commission was appointed, comprising Drs. Lyon, Wellington Gray, Waters, and Choksy, and the result of their examination of a large number of the operatives was that no material special deterioration was to be found in their health or condition. The male operatives were compared and weighed against hamals, carpenters, and others engaged in manual employment, and it was found that there was no material difference in the condition of the two classes. The women, too, "appeared to be happy and contented, by no means overworked, and in good health and condition." A glance at this finding would have spared the *Times* the trouble of accusing Indian manufacturers of "practising barbarities" upon their employés, and Mr. Holt Hallett the discovery that the Indian mills are being subsidized at the expense of the health and lives of Indian operatives. The *Times* and its contributors are alike silent concerning the measure which the Government have framed for the amendment of the existing law. Yet if the subject were worth while introducing to the public at home, it was worth while to set forth the nature of the amendment which the Government propose. The raising by two years of the minimum age for the employment of children, the stipulation of a maximum day's work for women, the enactment of a compulsory weekly holiday, the provision of rules for the sanitary inspection of factories, and the application of the Act to the hitherto excluded small factories, all these provisions in the new Bill seem to have escaped the notice of writers at home. There is some danger of these people succeeding, but their success will not tend to the advantage of the mill-hands, whose interests, it is true, they are honest enough not to pretend to be concerned with. It will tend rather to further delay in the ameliorative legislation which has been asked for, be it remembered, by Bombay millowners long before Lancashire knew that there was a Factory Act question in India that was worth raising. It is to be regretted that the Government of India, in postponing legislation for so long, have given such wide opportunity for misrepresentation of the actualities of factory life in India, and of their own attitude in regard to it. But this constitutes no excuse for unveracious intervention in a problem which, in India at all events, has thus far been approached with an honest desire to protect the interests of the factory operatives.

THE execution of the luckless Colonel Schmidt within the walls of a fortress is sad enough, seeing that he was at first only condemned to imprisonment, and that the sentence was enhanced apparently with a view to make an example and drive terror into others. But even with this motive for compassion it is impossible not to feel that the officer who was shot by a platoon of soldiers was more mercifully treated than the hundreds of men and women, many of them, persons of education and refinement, who are hurried to the Siberian wilds by administrative order on the mere suspicion of the police. In the *Lancet* which came out by the last mail are set forth horrors which can only be indicated in the pages of a medical journal. The customary phrase "refinement of cruelty" is not applicable, for in truth the treatment to which men and women are subjected in the presence of soldiers when locked in for the night in crowded and filthy dens is so gross that it cannot be even indicated. It seems incredible that such hideous brutality can be habitually practised by the officials of a European monarch who is credited with the principles of a Christian and the feelings of a gentleman. But if any credence can be given to the circumstantial statements which have recently been received from many sources, there can be no doubt that political prisoners are subjected in Russia in the present hour to treatment as vile as that which is experienced by the hapless slaves incarcerated in the prison at Zanzibar to whose deplorable lot we recently drew attention. Nothing in Neapolitan prisons in the time of King Bomba exceeded these horrors; at least in Naples men and women were not incarcerated at night in the same dungeon. Can it be possible that the Emperor Alexander III. does not hear of these horrors, which every one in Russia knows only too well, and are set out at length with every indication of name and place and date in all English newspapers? If so he must have very few friends amongst his subjects.

THERE is something peculiarly Persian in the measures taken to further the foreign trade which is anticipated from the opening of the river Karun to commerce. Mr. Curzon relates with due gravity in an article contributed to the *Fortnightly Review*, that when it was decreed that the river should become a highway of trade, the Government immediately ordered the construction of a house for the Governor, a ware-house and a new and spacious quay on the angle of land formed by the junction of the Haffar Canal with the Shatt-el-Arab. The quay having been duly constructed was ploughed up and sown, so that it may yield crops as a field or garden. The Governor's house, not likely to be soon occupied, is provided with Turkish, or perhaps we ought to say Persian, baths, heated by a furnace. Mohammerah itself, which the London papers not so long since described as a great commercial centre, a Persian Liverpool, Mr. Curzon found to be a small and exceptionally filthy town, the chief street of which is little better than a sewer. The miserable inhabitants number little over two thousand, forty per cent. of them having been carried off by cholera last year. The situation is good, and the climate enjoys the reputation of being healthy, except apparently when cholera passes that way. The town is situated on the north bank of the Canal, three miles long, which in ancient times, when the Great King ruled, was constructed to join the waters of the Karun with the Shatt-el-Arab, representing the united floods of the Euphrates and the Tigris. It appears that the Turkish Custom House authorities impudently claim to control the British India steamers stopping at Mohammerah. The captain of the vessel who put Mr. Curzon into a small boat to land at the Persian port was fined £12 at Bussorah—for disobeying "the vehement protest" of the Turkish officer,—a protest which as a matter of fact was never ventured upon. The fine, we are glad to learn, was not paid. But the attempt to exact it was only a poor practical joke compared to the building of a quay for purposes of trade, and then forthwith ploughing it up and sowing it with wheat.

A CALCUTTA native paper, which must have been disappointed to find that there is anything in the world worse than the British Government, devotes a leading article to the discussion of the question "Is influenza earthly or heavenly?" Its treatment of the subject is more poetic than scientific, for it leads off with the mysterious preamble :—"As some, at least, if not many, souls are being carried off from earth to heaven, and as several of our friends lately made a journey to the gates of the latter place on the wings of influenza, bringing back physical acquirements that promise to be lasting." This, by way of introduction to the question, "Is influenza of earth or of heaven?" is embarrassing, inasmuch as it is hard to see how anything that is of the earth can take men to "the gates of heaven" on its wings. Those "physical acquirements," too, that are said to come with convalescence from influenza, need explaining almost as much as the ailment itself. The theory that the writer puts forward, however much it may savour of Jules Verne, is not bad for one who has probably failed to connect the goddess Kali with the visitation, and is in search of a more strictly cosmic cause of sneezing and aching bones. The cause of mischief, then, he suggests, is meteoric. It's star dust that does it, and there's an end of the matter. The explanation may not seem to be worth much, but in communicating it the writer gives us doses of eloquence which if administered at the right time, ought to be a powerful remedy against influenza and much worse things. "Armoured and plated by this circumambient canopy of air, the vessel of the earth sails along more safely than all the floating batteries of Great Britain, and the fiery cannon-balls, shot out from the heavens as soon as they touch our transparent envelope, are caught and consumed and put out, their intense heat turning them into vapours, which, as missiles, lose their effect in falling." Evidently Mr. Percival Spencer did not take his parachute to Calcutta for nothing.

MR. JUSTICE FARRAN disposed of the divorce suit of Evelyn Blanche Angelo *vs.* Alfred Alexander Angelo, at the High Court, yesterday, in favour of the petitioner. The parties were married at Chunar in January, 1886, but at the expiration of a month the respondent began to ill-treat and abuse the petitioner on an alleged suspicion of unchastity. He resigned his employment at Sehore, and travelled on to Ahmedabad, and afterwards to Bombay; where the petitioner rejoined him in September, 1889. The ill-treatment continued even here, according to the petitioner, so that she finally left him on the 30th October, 1889, being, she said, in apprehension of her life from his violence. His lordship held that, upon the evidence, the charges of adultery and cruelty were proved, and passed a decree *nisi* in favour of the petitioner, awarding her Rs. 85 per month, one-third of the respondent's salary, as alimony, the respondent to bear the costs of the suit. It was directed that the respondent should have access once a month for two hours to his infant daughter, the only issue of the marriage.

AN enquiry into the attempted murder of Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, the Dewan of Cambay, is about to commence at Cambay, under the superintendence of the Political Agent. One of the supposed culprits is Ruttonchand, a metha in the employ of the Nawab's brother. An application was made to release him on bail, on the ground that there was a marriage in his family about to take place, but the Nawab refused the application. Mr. Shamrao has returned to Cambay with his family.

LAST night at the Town Hall Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen distributed the prizes won by the members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Bombay Light Horse, and Artillery Volunteers at the annual meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association. In replying to a vote of thanks, proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble L. H. Bayley, General Budgen congratulated the representatives of the several corps on the success of their shooting. After the distribution was over there was a dance which was kept up till past mid night. An extended report of the proceedings will appear in our next issue.

THE meeting of the Senate in response to a requisition sent by Mr. P. M. Mehta and other Fellows of the University, to consider about the appointment of University examiners, cannot be convened just now, owing to the mid-summer vacation, but will be held some time in June next.

WE are requested to announce that Colonel Shortland, R. A., has taken over the duties of Honorary Secretary of the European Pensioners and Widows' Home, Tardeo, from Colonel Major, who, however, will not cease his long connection with and interest in this deserving charity, but takes his place on the managing committee. Several of the old friends and regular monthly subscribers having left Bombay, the funds have become reduced, and the Secretary trusts that others, and more especially those connected with the army, will come forward and assist this old-established society, which is engaged in providing a home for those who have been left either destitute or very badly off in their old age.

THE experiment of allowing women to vote at the municipal elections in Kansas has resulted in the same manner as in the School Board voting in Massachusetts. On the first occasion all the women entitled to the suffrage voted, but at every subsequent election there was a falling off. At the recent election the vote was the smallest yet recorded, especially as far as the better class of women is concerned. It is, nevertheless, still true that many small towns in Kansas are now governed by women.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

LONEL SCHMIDT SECRETLY SHOT.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 29.

lonel Schmidt, whose sentence of exile to ria was enhanced to that of death last week complicity in a plot against the Czar at Cron- t, has been secretly shot in the fortress in ch he was confined.

ANTI-GERMAN MANIFESTATIONS.

nti-German feeling runs so high in military cles here that officers are combining to boycott members of the German diplomatic staff and to ure their expulsion from the St. Petersburg ubs.

THE CASPIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The Shah has put his veto on the Russian pro- ect to construct a railway connecting Enzelli ith Resht.

THE DELAGOA RAILWAY.

The railway communicating between Delagoa and the Transvaal, which was the subject of much controversy a year ago, has been completed.

THE LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

Sir John Gorst, replying to Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons this afternoon, said that e earlier reports issued as to the health of the s employed in the Chin-Lushai Expedition en exaggerated.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, APRIL 29.

and O. Co.'s s. s. Peninsular, with the Englis h mails of the 18th inst., left here at 10 a.m. to-day.

nsular may be expected to arrive in Bom- day about noon.]

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BRADLAUGH AND COMPULSORY HALL-MARKING.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

the House of Commons last night Mr. Bradlaugh gave notice that he would move that no reform in Silver Trade would be complete unless it provided for the export of plate of any quality without compulsory hall-marking.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Gladstonian Liberals was held at Swansea yesterday, at which the Mayor presided. Babu Surendranath Banuerji and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji were present and addressed the meeting, which passed a resolution of sympathy with the efforts of the Indian Congress, and authorised the Mayor to address a petition to Parliament, asking that the elective principle in India be recognised.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE EAST AFRICA COMPANY.

It is understood that Sir Francis De Win ton finally accepted the post of the Governor of the East Africa Company, and will start for Mombassa in a few weeks. He will, in consequence, resign his post of the Assistant Quarter-Master General at the Horse Guards.

THE SILVER PLATE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

In the House of Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to a question, said that the Government would take no steps regarding the question of hall-mark for the silver plate imported from India of the rupee standard without consulting the Government of India.

MR. CHILDERS, M. P., INTERVIEWED.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes an account of an interview which its representative had with Mr. Childers regarding the impressions he had formed of his late tour in the East.

Mr. Childers warmly praised the energy and intelligence of the officials on the Indian frontier, and said that the Indian Army was in a high state of efficiency.

Regarding the Indian Congress he thought many measures of reform were possible, but they must be gradual.

The British responsibility for the safety of India, he said, must be unqualified.

THE COMMISSARIAT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 29.

Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B., Commissariat General, Bombay, retires shortly from the service.

THE CHITTAGONG-ASSAM RAILWAY.

The Chittagong-Assam Railway hangs fire, and by the latest advices has not been favourably received at the India Office.

COAL IN CHOTA NAGPUR TERRITORY.

Coal has been found in the river Eb at the point where it is crossed by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, in Chota Nagpur territory.

THE BREACH OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE CASE.

The case against Miss Whitehead, the schoolmistress who severely beat the boy Bradley, was heard to-day. The Magistrate said he disliked interfering with school discipline, but he considered the boy had been beaten on parts of body out of the ordinary. Miss Whitehead pleaded it was an unusual case, and the boy was the worst one she had had to deal with for fourteen years. The Magistrate dismissed the case, but said he would send the file of the case to the School Committee for them to deal with.

A PROTEST AGAINST A CIVIL SURGEON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, APRIL 29.

A crowded meeting was held here yesterday to protest against the acting Civil Surgeon's prohibiting hospital assistant visiting outdoor patients, and insisting himself being called in every case, thereby causing hardship to the public. A memorial to the Surgeon-General praying the cancellation of the prohibition was unanimously adopted.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Lombardy (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

PENANG, APRIL 29.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyds S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion, from Hongkong, left here this morning for Bombay.

COLOMBO, APRIL 29.

Mail steamer Valetta, from Aden, arrived.

H. M. S. Mercury sailed for Trincomalee to-day.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

RETURNING to "England, Home, and Beauty," even after two or three weeks' absence in foreign parts, one can scarcely help being, for the moment, of "Ouida's" opinion touching the unpleasantness of the British metropolis. Take away the Parks, Pall Mall, Northumberland Avenue, the Embankment, Westbourne Grove, and Eaton Square, and what a grimy, squalid, untidy wilderness of ugly public buildings and uglier private ones this boasted London of ours is, to be sure! We brag about Regent Street, with its stucco-fronted houses of ignoble altitude and its fringe of tumbledown slums on the Brewer Street side. Give me the Avenue Louise. We crow over the unsightly, inconvenient, ill-lighted Law Courts. Give me the Palais de Justice. We declare the Strand (including Holywell Street and Wych Street) to be a magnificent thoroughfare. Give me the Boulevard Anspach. You see that I have just returned from the clean, handsome, cheerful city of Brussels, where, for a fortnight past, I have been revelling in bright sunshine and an argentiferous sky. At present I am suffering from the customary depression of spirits due to the dampness, the smokiness, and the darkness of London.

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Surely we have had enough and to spare of the saying attributed to Charles II. that England, with all its uncertainties of climate, was the country in which the greatest number of days could be spent in the open air. What experience had he? The travels of the merry and disreputable monarch in question had been protracted, but scarcely extensive. He had only wandered for ten years about the Low Countries, and North Germany, France, and Spain; and of the climate of the last named land you know what the Spaniards themselves say. "Three months winter (*invierno*), and nine months Tophet (*infierno*)." Moreover, London, when Charles knew it, had only just begun—witness Evelyn's "Fumifugium"—to be made pestiferous by the smoke of coal-fires. It is pre-eminently the Darkness of the metropolis—the Cimmerian gloom which shrouds it by day as well as by night during at least three-fifths of the year, that renders it an abode of misery and a habitation of despair.

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If you think that there is any exaggeration in these strictures ask, not a "policeman," but Sir Frederick Leighton, or Sir John Millais, or Mr. Alma Tadema, or any one of the scores of accomplished lady or gentlemen painters whose acquaintance you may have the honour to possess. Ask them how many mornings during the year they rise full of hope of being able to achieve a long day's work of beautiful usefulness, and how many times they are forced, mortified and heartsick, to lay aside their palettes and pencils, utterly routed and discomfited by the gathering gloom. You may tell me that the darkness of London cannot be helped. It can. Science could mitigate the afflictiveness of fogs, and the proper enforcement of the law would suffice to abrogate three-fourths of the curse of chimneys belching forth smoke, poisoning the atmosphere and driving the poor painters melancholy mad.

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Still, I venture to hope that in the matter of climates I am not pigheadedly prejudiced. I have lived in a land some fourteen thousand miles away, where the bright sunshine and the argentiferous sky are almost always with you; where yellow fogs are unknown; where often, a drop of rain does not fall for months and months together, and where, truth to tell, you sometimes grow mortally weary of the glare of the sun and the persistent cerulean of the heavens. I can quite understand the feelings of the native-born Australian who came home—England is always "home" to an Australian—for a year's holiday, and who was wont to declare that there was nothing he appreciated so much as a nice dark, damp London day—plenty of drizzling rain overhead and plenty of either sticky or splashing mud under foot.

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The fogs and the smoke notwithstanding, the great Company of Artists—one might almost call them the Noble Army of Martyrs of Darkness—seem to have been amazingly industrious in getting ready their pictures for the Academy. I found on my return, together with the usual Lady Day bills, a whole pile of more or less ornate cards courteously inviting me to visit a host of studios scattered all over the outskirts of this Babylon city of ours. I have these many years past made it an inflexible rule never to enter an artist's studio on "Show Sunday" or on any other day when pictures specially intended for public exhibition are "on view," and I earnestly hope that the time may not be remote when "Show Sunday" and all its shams and its mobbishness will fade into utter discredit and ultimate extinction.

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I take the system at present existing to be directly unjust and injurious, both to the artist and to the art-critic. The *atelier* of the former is beset from morn till dewy eve by a horde of people much more anxious to look at each other's dresses, and to gulp down the painter's tea and bread and butter—if he be foolish enough to give any—than to examine his pictures; and whose appreciation, or lack of appreciation, cannot do him, in the long run, one half penny worth of good. On the other hand, the journalist, whose duty it is seriously and impartially to judge of the merits or demerits of a work exhibited on the walls of a public gallery, finds that the characteristics of the picture before him have been discounted, and often distorted, weeks ago by the irresponsible studio-haunters and gossipmongers of "Show Sunday." The thing has been stupidly overdone, just as private views of art exhibitions are being overdone. Had I anything to do—*absit omen*!—with the management of the Royal Academy, or the Grosvenor, or the New Gallery, or the Water Colour Exhibitions, I would diminish by at least two-thirds the number of private view invites which it is at present the silly fashion to sow broadcast. The governing bodies of the institutions in question would find their account in the largely increased number of shillings paid at the turnstiles by genteel people who could no longer see the pictures for nothing.

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Mem.: *Mr. Punch*, I am delighted to find, has in his current number broken a lance, or, rather, laid about him swingingly with his baton in what it is to be trusted will prove a steady onslaught on what I hold to be a nuisance and a pest to the real interests of art. Read what the Sage of Fleet Street says in an article entitled "The Trivial Round: being the Utterances of Mrs. Jabberly Jones on Show Sunday." The paper is, from beginning to end, an admirable piece of satire, and not one whit too severe for the folly which it scourges.

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In the days of old, when these Echoes appeared in the *Illustrated London News*, I used to "feel a pleasure but called it pain" in trying to answer the questions of a multitude of friendly correspondents from all parts of the world who, like Mr. Arthur Clennam, were always "wanting to know" the most out-of-the-way things; say, the cause of the banishment of Ovid., the inner meaning of the number "666," the name of the Man in the Mask, who cut Thistlewood's head off, and so forth. Very often I was wholly unable to furnish the information required, and frankly said so; but the avowal nearly as often brought me a solution of the mystery from another correspondent, so that a double end was gained, inasmuch as both my original correspondent and your humble servant came to know something which we had not known before.

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I rejoice to find that Her Majesty's mails are beginning to bring me, from far and near, queries of the old kind. "F. M. W.," for example, remarks that it is generally accepted that Passion Week is the week immediately preceding Easter, and that it is so stated to be in a rubrical glossary published by Kegan Paul in 1883. "I shall be glad," continues "F. M. W.," "if you will set us right in the 'Echoes,' for some think the fifth week in Lent to be Passion Week." Good, Sir, I am not an ecclesiological authority. I can only point out that in Ogilvie and Anncondali's "Imperial Dictionary," the best English lexicon that I possess, it is stated, first, that Passion Week is the same as Holy Week, and next, that Holy Week is the week before Easter or the last week in Lent. But please to mark this ye who would pursue an enquiry which I have not learning enough to determine. To the Anglican Holy Week and Passion Week seem to be the same; but to the Catholic they appear to be two different stages. Thus, in the "Catholic Dictionary," by the Rev. W. E. Addis and T. Arnold, M. A. (London: Kegan Paul, 1884), I read that "Passion Sunday is the Sunday before Palm Sunday, and that with it the most solemn part of Lent begins." Passion Week would thus be the fifth week in Lent, and Holy Week the sixth. Similarly, I read in Larousse's "Grand Dictionnaire du XIX. Siecle," "Semaine de la Passion. *Celle qui precede la Semaine Sainte.*"

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Be it as it may, there can be no doubt as to when the "Passion Play" at Oberammergau takes place, and tourists who are bent on witnessing that function will do well to study Mr. Henry Blackburn's just published and most interesting monograph, "Art in the Mountains: The Story of the Passion Play," with numerous illustrations and information for travellers in 1890. In this handsome and graphically written volume shall you read all about Joseph Mair and Johannes Zwink, Rosa Lang and Amalia Deschler and the sacred characters which they venture to interpret. The arrangements for obtaining accommodation at Oberammergau, admission to the theatre, &c., in 1890, are largely in the hands of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons." Precisely so. Wend your way Ludgate Circus, ye who yearn to be im-Passioned, and get yourselves comfortably Cooked and personally conducted to South Germany.

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Personally, one might have a preference for dwelling on the memories of the Passion Plays of the past. I remember to have seen a rare one at a place called Tchapultepec, hard by Mexico city, in 1864. There was no regular stage, nor any sedentary auditorium. The drama was an ambulatory one, halts being made at certain given points for the performance of the successive episodes of the play. It was grand to see Caiaphas the high priest, carried in a gilded litter, and Herod careering about on a white horse. As for Judas, when he had perfected his treason he had literally to run for it, being pursued across country by a howling mob of Indians, many of them tipsy with *pulque*. Perhaps it would be better for civilised nations to leave such mediæval pranks as Passion Plays alone.

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Here is another courteous correspondent, who, writing from Leeds, wants to know why, in the year 1843, Thackeray was so angry with a certain Mr. Deady Keane for writing in *Fraser's Magazine* an article called "Illustrations of Discount," in which the illustrious writer, then better known under his pseudonyms of "Michael Angelo Titmarsh," "George Savage Fitzboodle," "Jeames Yellowplush," "Major Gahagan," and Ikey Solomons, Junior, seems to discry "a shameful and unprovoked attack" upon himself. Writing to the proprietor of *Fraser*, the indignant essayist declares that if Mr. Deady Keane continues in any shape his contributions to the magazine, his (Thackeray's) must cease. I confess that until now, I never heard of Mr. Deady Keane. Who was he? Do *you* know, Edmund? Pardon me for adopting the familiar style popularised by Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*. There is one passage in this Thackeray letter which might lead one to doubt its genuineness altogether. He incidentally states that he is one of the oldest and one of the best contributors to *Fraser*. Now, would the W. M. T., whom we knew to have been as modest as he was great, have been thus much self-assertive? Who knows? The most placable of mankind, will stung to wrath, put their foot down sometimes, and with a vengeance. The fury of a lamb, wrote Balzac, is terrible.

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By the way—not "Edmund," which is pert, but "Atlas," which is more deferential—was there not a slight slip in "What the *World* says" this week in the mention of a shamefaced old gentlewoman fallen upon evil days, who was forced to cry "muffins" for a living, but hoped that nobody heard her? Was it muffins, "Atlas?" I thought that it was hearthstones. Muffins are more frequently rung than cried; although, far North, their virtues used to be orally proclaimed. There is a story of learned, gentle, erratic Hartley Coleridge once startling an audience at a theatre somewhere in the Lake district during one of the most pathetic of the soliloquies in "The Stranger" by a sudden cry of "Lily-white Muffins!" The boys knew him by that name for a long time afterwards.

***

Fussy, grandmotherly police interference has in modern days more than once attempted to silence the muffin bell; but the cheery tintinnabulum still continues to make its small voice heard. One of the most delightful of our comic actresses—the lady who has made us all young again through laughing at "Aunt Jack"—is accustomed to say that she never meets the muffin-man in the street without greeting him with a quiet round of applause. Why? She recognises in him, she explains, a brother professional. There is the little square of green baize veiling the glories of the muffins and crumpets beneath, and there is the bell. Tinkle, tinkle! He "rings up the curtain," and the performance of five o'clock tea begins.

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The executive committee of the Scottish Home Rule Association, who have just held a meeting at Edinburgh to discuss the Ayr Burghs election, are said to have arrived at the conviction that Mr. Edmund Routledge was the most unfit candidate that could possibly have been selected, seeing that his ignorance of Scottish subjects was "perfectly appalling." Mr. Edmund Routledge ignorant of Scottish subjects! Prodigious! Why the eminent bookselling firm, of which he is a conspicuous member, published, unless I am mistaken, a goodly number of the novels of the late James Grant. Can a publisher who in all probability read in manuscript such works as "Walter Fenton; or, the Scottish Cavalier," "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," "Philip Rollo; or, the Scottish Musketeers," "Kirkaldy Grange," "Legends of the Black Watch," and "Memoirs of Montrose" be an ignoramus in matters affecting the Land o' Cakes? "Ma conscience!"

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I am not exactly prepared to make an affidavit on the subject, but I should not be in the least surprised to hear that Mr. Routledge habitually wears a philabeg, a sporran, and a Glengarry bonnet; that he dances a Highland fling to admiration, dines preferentially on haggis, collops, and kail brose; knows Burns's lines about "The Presbytery of Ayr" by heart, and plays the bagpipes like an angel. Try again, Mr. Edmund Routledge. The existing Parliament is on its last legs they whisper, and those legs Lord Randolph is pulling. Mr. Routledge is a gentleman of culture, in the prime of life, an excellent public speaker, a thorough man of business, and a first-rate volunteer colonel. He is sure to get into the next House of Commons; and when he is tired of it, and accepts the Chiltern Hundreds, I hope that he will find time to read my Epic Poem in thirty-six cantos, which for some years I have been vainly importuning him to publish.

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I read that Mr. Gambart, the Spanish Consul at Nice, has received a letter from Mr. Stanley, expressing the illustrious explorer's regret at being unable to avail himself of an invitation to spend a few days at the Villa des Palmiers, *en route* from Cairo to Brussels. I hope that the Spanish Consul at Nice is my old friend M. Gambart, erewhile known in London as the most upright and the most open-handed of picture dealers, and who, among many other works of art is the owner of Frith's "Derby Day" and Alma Tadema's "Visit to the Sculptor's Studio." I remember the Villa des Palmiers at Nice well:—a pile of dazzling white marble, nestling among the spreading palms. Coming from Constantinople in 1876-7 many were the pleasant afternoons—and evenings too—which I spent at hospitable M. Gambart's villa. On one occasion I remember that we sate up all night "degustating" a rare *crus* of Bordeaux, the other "degustators" being a distinguished vocal artist and a French poet well known to fame. Fortunately we were not allowed to smoke, and there was no "to-morrow" in the rare Larosos and Lafittes. At dawn, the sun and the blue Mediterranean bursting in at the windows, so to speak, our host showed us a delicious little cabinet picture in oil by Alma Tadema, representing a merry-making of ancient Roman epicures.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE ORIENTAL NOBILITY INSTITUTE AT WOKING.

THE following extract from a letter by Dr. Leitner to an orthodox Hindu friend who wished to send his sons to England may be interesting to natives who are anxious to keep caste after embarking from Bombay:—

It would be necessary to get a separate first or second class cabin with three or four berths and large enough to contain a table on which the boys could take their food without being over-looked by non-Hindus. Great cleanliness is to be observed by the boys and by the servant. It would be well to have a separate bath and water closet for their sole use during the voyage. The kitchen should, if possible, be on a floor (best, if of iron) so that the planks of the steamer form no part of it. This kitchen which should be spread with Indian earth and contain chatties filled with Indian water, (to be renewed by the cook at Aden, Suez, and other leading places) is to be screened off from observation. The cook should be a man of sense and resource, so as not to break down with every difficulty. He must also avoid quarrels and not make acquaintances that are almost sure to ask him to drink or to tamper with his religion, or to lead him into immoral courses. And yet he should be polite and accommodating to circumstances. These remarks also apply to the young men, who are specially asked to avoid all intimacy with Indians in London, who having already lost caste try their utmost by ridicule, &c., or to bring others to their own level.

I think also that plenty of dry food and fruit should be taken, as also such iron or other hearths as the cook can easily put in his kitchen.

If you will get the *Bombay Gazette Summary* of the 21st of June, 1887, page 3, third column, you will see the arrangements made by me with the Rubbattino Company, but it is best for your sons to come direct with one of those P. and O. steamers that go straight through the Canal, so that there will be no changing from the time that they leave Bombay till they land at either at Plymouth or in London, when I or my son will receive them and bring them to the Institute.

I enclose a letter from one of the managing directors of the P. & O. Company, and you will see from it that they are not likely to make any addition to the regular fares, whether 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class, but I repeat that you must go to Bombay yourself, and see that the arrangements are complete in every particular, and also hand a letter of suggestions to the Captain, through the Bombay Agent of the P. & O. Company, pointing out what is necessary for the keeping of caste by your boys and by the cook. This letter of instructions or suggestions will have to be produced to me, as having been scrupulously attended to, signed by the youths and countersigned by the Captain on their arrival in England. I need not add that the fares include food, so that the raw *material* will be handed to the cook on board the steamer by the steward or purser without any extra charge, but if you prefer to take the raw material with you, you cannot expect any reduction in the 1st or 2nd class fare, as the case may be.

As for their dress, I am strongly of opinion that they should dress exactly as they would in the cold season in India, with the addition of such warm clothes for the English winter as would be worn by native gentlemen in cold places like Kangra. I very much approve of the order recently passed by H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur forbidding his subjects to wear clothes made of foreign material. Indians in England, who wear European clothes, don't look well, whilst those who keep their own dress or at least an Indian headgear, are respected and are moreover unable to escape supervision.

I shall be obliged by your informing me in detail of what the boys may eat or may not eat and such other observances, the fulfilment of which I should insist on, together with a confidential statement regarding the character, health, and habits of each boy. All college or school certificates, &c., they will, of course, have to bring with them.

Once at the Institute, there is no difficulty in keeping caste and, indeed, residence at the Institute involves the careful observance of caste obligations by Hindus and of religious practices by Mussulmans, for whom a mosque is provided. Each resident has a separate bedroom, writing room, kitchen, and bathroom, and is obliged to bring his own cook with him, but as the raw material is obtained at cost price, the expense of food for both master and servant is very much less than that for one person only elsewhere. No one can be admitted to the Institute who is not of good caste or family, and who has not observed his caste or religion in India.

THE NEXT ORIENTAL CONGRESS.

DR. LEITNER has addressed the following letter to the *Daily Telegraph*:—

In reply to your contributor's account of "The International Congress of Oriental Scholars" in to-day's issue, by which I presume he means the Congress of "Orientalists," I beg to point out that the first meetings at Paris in 1873 and in London of 1874, so far from being of "a tentative character" were the basis of all subsequent Congresses.

When our Russian colleagues, *not* the Russian *Government* as is alleged, convened the Congress at St. Petersburg and seemed inclined to invest it with an official character as also to change the "International Congress of Orientalists" to one of "Oriental Languages," it was sufficient for Dr. Samuel Birch, the President of the London Congress, to remind them of the Statutes of Paris for the attempt at innovation to be at once abandoned. Indeed, the local regulations at St. Petersburg were avowedly, and even ostentatiously based on these statutes, in order to enable the Russian Congress to claim to be the third in the series of the International Congresses as founded in Paris. Nor was it the Italian Government that convened the Fourth Congress. I was both the Delegate of the Italian Committee for Upper India and the Delegate of the Government of India to Florence on that occasion, and I deny the accuracy of the statements of your anonymous contributor on the subject.

As for the personal attacks of Count Landberg, whose title I have never questioned, on myself and others, they are on a par with his general conduct and refute themselves, but they have nothing to do with the question at issue, which is simply this, whether he has any right to modify, or, as it now appears actually put aside the statutes that have hitherto regulated our Congresses and to convert these private and peregrinatory gatherings into a close official Corporation. Nearly 300 of our colleagues, comprising most of the working Orientalists in various countries and more Oriental Scholars than any Congress has hitherto numbered say *no*, and all those who prefer serious work to show and desire to maintain our original principles will be of their opinion.

At any rate, we have already succeeded in eliminating Cairo or Constantinople from the programme of M. Landberg and in compelling him to add representatives from other countries besides Germany, Austria, and Holland to his Committee, although the illegality of the constitution of that committee is not rectified by such a course. England, Russia, Italy, France, &c., have a right to be represented by a direct vote on such a Committee and not by the "co-optation" of M. Landberg and his two colleagues, if indeed, they can be his colleagues in his statement of facts which is utterly incorrect. A meeting of the administrative Commission and of the permanent International Committee of 1873 has just been held in Paris and has formally made over its powers under the existing statutes to the English Committee of Organization for a Congress, to be held in London from the 1st to the 10th September, 1891, cards of membership for which have already been issued.

The true continuity of the International Congresses of Orientalists will, therefore, be found in our meeting, which is avowedly based on the statutes of 1873, and not in the meeting supposed to be convened for Oxford, which is as avowedly based on their annihilation. As we are also not willing to have the Congress to chance-communications, we have already commenced to invite papers and suggestions for the promotion of Oriental studies and research, and the success with which we are meeting warrants us in the belief that the London Congress of 1891 will be, by far, the most successful one that has hitherto been held, both as regards the number and status of its members and the literary importance as well as practical utility of its labours. Our elimination also of banquets and decorations will have a healthy effect, although we have fully recognized the hospitality of the King and peoples of Sweden and Norway. Finally we are glad that we have, in spite of opposition, brought the Congress a second time to London, and if a Congress is held in Oxford at all, to England for a third time.

I append our appeal as also a list of scholars who have protested against the proceedings of the Stockholm-Christiania Meeting, from which you will perceive that your informant has not given you an accurate account of the matter under consideration.

April 5, 1890.

A HAVILDAR of the Viceroy's Body-guard dropped down dead at Simla on Saturday. He had been on duty at Government House an hour or two before apparently in his usual health.

AN UNRECORDED EVENT OF THE MUTINY, &c.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Banda is situated about 120½ miles from this historical town, on the I. M. Railway. Your readers are doubtless aware that Banda was taken possession of, on the 14th June, 1857, by the Mutineers, sepoys of Bengal, when the European element had to make their escape. The arrival of General Whitlock's column soon put the budmashes to rout; and, since the 29th April, 1858, Banda remains in possession of the British, and need I say, it is now a flourishing district.

I have perused the Government records of the Mutiny, and nowhere have I come across any allusion to the sad fate that befell Lieut. Barber, XIIth Regiment B. N. I.; hence, I reproduce the inscription *verb et lit* on the tomb at the left corner of the new cemetery at Banda, as follows:—

"Sacred
to the memory
of
Lieut. J. H. Barber, XIIth Regiment, B. N. I. Flying to save his life from the mutinous sepoys of his own corps at Nowgong in the month of June, 1857, and ruthlessly pursued from village to village by the inhabitants of the country, thirsting for his blood, he was struck down by the sun, and died alone and unattended in the field of M. A. Pandee Pereh, Banda. Eighteen months afterwards his remains were collected and interred in this spot."

"Blessed are they
which are persecuted for
righteousness' sake."

I should like to know the benevolent person or persons who erected the tomb, and who identified the bones of poor Lieut. Barber "eighteen months" (Dec. 1859) afterwards. *En passant*, in St. George's Church, Banda, the remains of Mr. Horace Edmund Cockerell, Joint Magistrate of Banda, and other civilians were collected by General Whitlock on the 9th May, 1858, and interred in the passage of the church. In the entrance, and on both side-walls are imbedded a dozen or so tablets from the disused cemetery. The inscriptions on them show the years from 1809 to 1851.

In the old or disused cemetery and almost in the centre I observed a neat monument (fluted column) in good condition. Perhaps the inscription being cut in the monument, saved the barbarous and fiendish act of demolition by the Mutineers. The monument alluded to above is

Sacred to the Memory of
John Hunter,
Lieut.-Colonel in the E. I. C. S.,
Born at Virginia, 1st day
of May, 1781,
and
Died at Banda on the 17th day
of Sept. 1834.

Out of above eighty-five tombs, monuments, and head-stones in the old cemetery there are only *four* tablets (slate and stone) remaining; the rest—excepting those in the Church—I regret to say, have been either removed for carry stones, or destroyed (*vide* Government Mutiny Records). There is much room for improving the condition of this sacred precinct. "God's Acre!" On the side of the Fatehpur Road (Banda and near St. George's Church is a "Memorial" granite pillar, surmounted by a Maltese cross erected: "In memory of British officers and men of the Madras column, commanded by Major-General Whitlock, who fell in action or died during the campaign of 1858 and 1859 against the Rebels and Mutineers of the Bengal Army, in "Bundelkund.

MAN AND THE SOROSIS CLUB.

"THERE seems to be a feeling abroad that the Sorosis is an *anti-man* society. . . . We have found other subjects which have more claims on our time &c., &c."

We never talk of man. Oh no!
We don't discuss the creature:
We have not time, you see, and so
We listen to our Teacher.

And what she teaches us is this
Most admirable lesson:
That when a man respected is,
We should respect, and bless 'un.

And when we find a *lovely* man,
And fully ascertain it;
We then shall love him, if we can,
(Our Teacher will explain it).

None other men are worthy, so
Our Teacher warns us Lasses;
And sternly recommends us to
"Ignore all other classes."

But how the other class to know,
Is what she's never taught us;
And till she has, why what's to show
Who'll suit Sorosis' daughters?

We humbly think the middle one
The other precepts smothers—
We'll love them all, and when that's done
We can "ignore" the others.

SORITES.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY'S GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual distribution of prizes, in connection with the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls' Schools, took place last evening in the Framji Cowasji Institute. The Honourable Mr. Justice Jardine presided and distributed the prizes, and was accompanied on the platform, amongst others, by the Honourable Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Hon. Mr Justice Telang, president of the society, Mr. Kothare, Judge at the Small Cause Court, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Atmaram Pandurang, and Mr. K. R. Kama.

After the pupils had sung some part songs in English and Marathi,

Mr. Bhatavadekar, secretary, read the annual report, from which it appeared there had, during the year, been steady progress all round, though from time to time the Society had been considerably embarrassed by a want of funds adequate to the maintenance and development of the schools. There were now 404 girls on the roll; being 30 more than last year. Of these 47 were in the English school, 85 in the infant classes, and the others in the different vernacular standards, from the first to the fifth. The schools were examined and inspected by the Educational Inspector and the same grant had been given as last year. In January twelve girls were sent to compete for the Miss Mary Carpenter Scholarships, and managed to carry off two out of the four prizes, while two of the other girls were honourably mentioned; but all stood the test creditably. Needlework had improved very much under Mrs. De Silva, and praise was also due Mrs. Nikambe, the head-mistress of the English Schools, under whom the girls were fast improving. Besides the regular studies Mr. Bapuji Dinanath had been rendering honorary service by teaching drawing. Some complaints were made about the schools, especially the site of one of them, but that complaint in particular was very much exaggerated. The Society was very much hampered for funds, however, thus preventing them getting the accommodation they desired. The total average expenses for the four schools was Rs. 4,500. Against this there was a regular income of Rs. 3,800, from interest and general funds, Government grant and fees. The balance of Rs. 700 had to be made up from subscriptions from members of the Society which was a very unsatisfactory source of income. The English School began four years ago with only one class, until year by year higher classes were being formed, but they had not a sufficient number of teachers. To add to their pecuniary difficulties Government had a year ago reduced their grant, owing to the rules which came into force last year. It was to be hoped therefore the charitable public of Bombay only required to be apprised of the condition of things to come forward in aid of the schools.

Mr. Justice Telang then intimated that Mr. Babaji Kashinath had offered a scholarship to the school in the name and memory of his late wife, Sonabai, daughter of the late Mr. Juggannath Shanker. (Applause.)

The prizes having been distributed

Mr. Justice Jardine briefly addressed the assembly, expressing the pleasure he had in being present, and his surprise and delight at the progress which had been made in the English language, notwithstanding the difficulties which beset them. It was a pity that the state of the funds should be as they were, and he trusted the appeal made on behalf of the schools would meet with sympathy from those who had the welfare and education of young Hindu girls at heart.

The National Anthem was then sung, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Jardine for presiding terminated the proceedings.

THE successful completion of the boring operations in the Khojak tunnel was celebrated by three days' holiday for all concerned. Seven new miners arrived from England at Killa Abdulla on the 17th, and on the 18th at Shalabagh. Work was to recommence on the 21st with renewed vigour.

A DIVORCE SUIT.

IN the High Court, Original Side, yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran, the case of Evelyn Blanche Angelo *vs.* Alfred Alexander Angelo was continued:—

There were two petitions in this case, in the first of which the petitioner prayed for a judicial separation from the respondent, by reason of his cruelty and desertion of her, for maintenance, and for the custody of the child of her marriage with him. In the second petition, she prayed for a divorce by reason of the respondent's adultry, cruelty, and desertion of her, and for maintenance, and for the custody of the child. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the respondent.

The case was called on for further hearing.

Mr. Russell: I only appear on the question of alimony and the custody of the child. I don't appear to contest the case as alleged in the plaint.

Mr. Lang said he would call Dr. Underwood and other witnesses to prove the allegations of the plaint. This being done

Mrs. Evelyn Blanche Angelo, the petitioner, said she was married to the respondent at Chunnar, on the 12th January, 1886. He was then an assistant master in the Sehore High School. They lived on good terms for about a month after the marriage, when he began to abuse and ill-treat her. In April, 1886, he used violence towards her. She was in the compound of their house one day, and when she went into the house, he threw her down three or four times on the floor, and said he would murder her if she cried out. At Sehore in May, 1886, he again used personal violence towards her, and threw her down on a chair. In July following, on one occasion, when he had a rifle in his hand, he threatened to shoot witness with it. In December, 1886, witness gave birth to a girl, the only child of the marriage. Her sister came to live with her, and the respondent told her that witness had misconducted herself. Her sister was now at Hoshungabad. On the 1st January, 1887, while witnesses's sister was with her in the house, the respondent came and having asked her a question jumped up on her chest. She fell down to the floor. Some time later, they went out shopping, and when they returned home he seized her by the throat and struck her on the face. The violence left no mark. In February, 1887, he threw her down on the road and knocked her head with a stone. She told him that if he ill-treated her again, she would report him to the Political Agent. After a week after that, he again threw her down and ill-treated her; and she reported him to the Political Agent. On returning home that day, he abused her and resigned his employment that very day. He gave her Rs. 50 for her expenses, and left Sehore without telling her whither he was going. Witness went to Saugor on the 27th March. She lived in Saugor until she rejoined her husband in Bombay in September, 1889. After leaving Sehore, the respondent got employment in Ahmedabad on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. Witness admitted having received other letters from the respondent. She joined her husband in Bombay on the 3rd September, 1889. Mrs. Alphonso was the lady referred to in one of the letters; and her daughter was Mrs. McKinnon, who, he said, had treated him kindly at Dadur during his illness. Witness called one day upon Mrs. Alphonso and her daughter. She went into Mrs. McKinnon's bed-room with her husband. He sat with her in her bed and was fondling her, and was playing with her hair. He afterwards showed her two letters, and said she had lived with him as his wife. She lived with her husband in Taylor's Hotel, and in a tent, and afterwards at Dadur quite close to Mrs. McKinnon's bungalow. On the 20th September, 1889, a gentleman whom witness knew at Saugor came to see her at Dadur, and was half an hour with her. When the respondent came, he asked her and the gentleman if they had been in his bed-room. He said "No." Respondent knocked her down and threw her out on the steps, saying she was to leave his house. She was ill for a week from the injuries she received. On the 29th September, 1889, having left him meanwhile, she was induced to return to her husband at Dadur. Proposals were afterwards made to her by her mother that she should leave her husband. He said that if witness did not agree, he would resign his appointment and leave Bombay. She did not leave him then. On the 12th October, 1889, he struck her on the head and threw her down to the ground. She was hurt in the eye and was seen by Mr. Jones at Dadur. The next day respondent went to Mrs. McKinnon's house. She followed him and asked him to return to her house. He refused to do so. She said that he had spent all his money upon Mrs. McKinnon. Her mother did not deny it: as much as admitted it. On two other occasions, on returning home from office respondent struck her. She then made up her mind to leave him. She left him finally on the 30th October, 1889, and since then she had never returned to him. Respondent's income is Rs. 255 per month. Witness denied having ever suffered from an illness.

To the Judge.—And never have been guilty of misconduct? There has been no collusion between me and my husband in bringing this suit.

To Mr. Russell.—I had no money of my own when I was married to my husband. I have no money of my own now. I have not paid for my board and lodging. Respondent has not paid me alimony for February last, which the Court had ordered him to pay, Rs. 49 per month.

To the Court.—I was in fear of my life from my husband's ill-treatment. He used to wake me up at night, and ill-treat me without any cause.

Edward Frank Dunn said: I know respondent personally. I live on the Freere Road. The respondent is living on the top of the house I live in. I first saw him about a month ago. I see him almost every day. I have seen him sleeping on his cot. I have seen a lady living in the same room with him.

A nurse living in Bombay was then called. She said she knew the respondent since he married the petitioner. Witness remembered accompanying Mrs. Angelo to Dadur in September, 1889, to the respondent's house. Witness saw him there. He said he would not have her; that he would call the police, and turn her out. He caught her by both her arms and ran her out of the house, and he called her bad names. Witness then went away. She saw the respondent again in December, when he said he was going wrong every night; that he knew a barmaid, and made free with her. In December 1889, witness was attending a Mr. Hurst

tone of his letters to Mrs. Angelo was really brutal, and placed her in apprehension of her life. In Bombay she left him twice from apprehension of his cruelty.

The Judge said he thought Mr. Scott had, on the whole, proved his case. The respondent appeared to be of a violent temper, and the petitioner had grounds to be in apprehension of her life. His lordship gave a decree *nisi* for divorce with costs against the respondent.

Mr. Russell then addressed the Court on the question of permanent alimony, which, he submitted, should be fixed at Rs. 85 per month, one-third the respondent's salary.

Mr. Scott had no objection to the proposed arrangement.

Mr. Russell then applied that the father should have access to the child once a week for an hour between 10 a. m. and 5 p.m., and that if the child was placed at school, he should have the same access to the child as other parents would have under the school regulations.

Mr. Scott objected to access to the child once a week.

The Judge suggested once a month for two hours; to which Mr. Russell agreed.

Mr. Scott then asked for provision to be made for the maintenance of the child.

Mr. Russell said that was included in the amount allowed for the maintenance of the wife.

After some discussion, his lordship allowed Rs. 85 per month, one-third the respondent's present salary, as alimony to the petitioner from that day.

SEQUEL TO THE BANK OF BENGAL FORGERY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy had drawn a summons on Mr. Slater, the constituted agent for the Bank of Bengal, for having made use of defamatory statements in a letter, dated the 12th of April, to one Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, wherein it was mentioned that he (the complainant) had misappropriated a sum of Rs. 5,000 which had been paid into the Bank to allow the s. s. Tanjore to proceed to Jeddah, came on for hearing before Mr. Richardson, the Third Acting Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Smeatham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, led the defence.

Mr. Budroodeen Tyebjee, in opening the proceedings for the complainant, pointed out to his Worship that the statements which Mr. Slater had written in his letter of the 12th of April to Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina, were calculated to injure the reputation of his client, who occupied a prominent position amongst the merchants of Bombay, he himself carrying on an extensive trade in that line. The learned counsel, moreover, alluded to the fact that although the agent of the Bank had thought it proper to withdraw those statements contained in his letter of the 12th of April, yet he did not think it fit to tender an apology to the complainant. If any grounds existed towards civil proceedings being adopted by Mr. Slater against the complainant this did not go to show that he was justified in making defamatory statements against his client. Evidence for the prosecution was then proceeded with.

Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen, said he was a merchant carrying on business in Bombay, and had a share in the s. s. Tanjore. His partner was Hajee Latiff Baladina.

Was the steamer prior to the month of March last mortgaged for Rs. 50,000 to the Bank of Bengal?—Yes.

Were you desirous that this steamer should be allowed by the Bank of Bengal to carry pilgrims to Jeddah?—Yes, it was my wish, and I accordingly made arrangements with the agents of the Bank of Bengal to allow her to proceed to Jeddah with pilgrims.

And were the terms that were agreed upon by you and Mr. Slater prepared by Mr. Slater?—Yes, Mr. Slater prepared the draft himself. (The draft was produced and put in.) This draft was copied out and sent to the Bank.

I see that it is signed by Baladina and Co.?—Yes, this letter is signed in the name of Baladina, the name in which I and Latiff carried on the working of the steamer.

Who is the person who actually signed Exhibit B?—It is my signature. In answer to that letter I received this memo. from Mr. Slater confirming the terms.

Where was the steamer on the 8th of March?—The s.s. Tanjore was at that time on her way from Aden to Bombay. The arrival of the steamer in Bombay was on the 15th of March last; and according to the agreement the ship was docked and repaired at our expense. The steamer went to the Prince's Dock as I could not get a place either in the Government Dock or the P. and O. Company's Dock. The necessary repairs were made in the Prince's Dock.

Did Mr. Slater write to the Commissioner of Police to allow her to carry pilgrims?—No, he wrote to the Protector of Pilgrims, and as she was ready to proceed she started on the 9th of April.

Was there any arrangement with Mr. Slater for paying Rs. 3,000 towards the s. s. Tanjore?—On the 7th April when I went to pay the money, Mr. Slater said he would take a guarantee of Rs. 3,000; and he asked for a guarantee on the liability of the steamer. He did not ask for money but a guarantee, and he declined to take Rs. 3,000.

Please explain what was your guarantee?—I made a guarantee for the safe return of the vessel. The vessel was insured, and the captain was under my orders. I also declined to give a guarantee. There was also no talk between me and Mr. Slater about paying Rs. 5,000.

Did you on the 10th of April receive this letter?—Yes. I did. (Letter put in.) But I never promised to pay Mr. Slater Rs. 5,000, as stated therein.

Did you accordingly instruct Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown to send a reply to Mr. Slater in answer to that letter?—Yes, the reply of the 12th of April was sent by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, to Mr. Slater. (Letter put in.)

Did you on the 12th of April instruct Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, offering to redeem the vessel from the Bank for Rs. 50,000?—Yes. And on the 13th [illegible] a letter was received by me from Messrs. Craigie, [illegible] and Owen.

[illegible]hat letter? (Letter containing alleged de-[illegible]ced.)—Yes, this letter is in the hand-[illegible]tter, and is signed by him. And it is [illegible] Latiff Baladina, from whom I re-[illegible]tter Mr. Slater states that I had [illegible]s. 5,000, which were to have [illegible] for allowing the s.s. Tanjore to

[illegible]u had misappropriated any [illegible] that I misappropriated any [illegible]ad any money of the Bank

[illegible]th of April under the [illegible]00 to the Bank?—No; [illegible]ation to pay Rs. 5,000 in [illegible], and the whole charge [illegible]s. 5,000 belonging to the

[illegible]t you were keeping out [illegible]is not true, for I was in [illegible]or some days before the [illegible]g my usual business, and [illegible]l place.

[illegible] would be harmed by this [illegible]ting Rs. 5,000 of the [illegible]lso harm my reputation [illegible]ping out of the way.

[illegible]ter put in in the handwrit-[illegible]dina and signed by him.) [illegible]made therein that I had [illegible]my solicitors is correct; [illegible]ter by Mr. Slater that [illegible] untrue.

[illegible]letters put in and [illegible]other from Mr. [illegible]?—Yes, I also [illegible]anjore in the [illegible]. On the 15th [illegible]. Uloth who [illegible]ents for [illegible]g that [illegible]re in [illegible]

[illegible]. These [illegible] received

[illegible]pril from [illegible]rs. Hore, [illegible]hat letter [illegible], on the

[illegible] case was

[illegible]h April, has [illegible], intimating [illegible] Majesty the [illegible]one announced [illegible]and were pro-[illegible]cted that they [illegible]e nations.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE BHOWNUGGER DEFAMATION CASE.

MR. MACPHERSON, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, applied to his lordship in the matter of M. M. Bhownuggree *vs.* Brahmachari Madhavnand to have the minutes of the order made by him last week while presiding at the Sessions for the examination of witnesses settled. The learned counsel pointed out that his lordship's order was that H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger and members of his household should be examined upon interrogatories with liberty to cross-examine and re-examine *viva voce*.

Mr. Lang, who was instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, for the accused Brahmachari, contended that in continuation of the interrogatories there should be allowed a *viva voce* examination-in-chief on points covered by the interrogatories. He urged that the practice in respect of interrogatories in civil cases in England was such.

His lordship remarked that that would not apply to a commission like the one at present directed in a criminal matter. He could not allow a roving commission, which would enter into matters with which the prosecution had nothing whatever to do. A fishing commission was not what he had allowed. His lordship remarked, it appeared, that in the Kolapore case the Regent and members of his family, including their Highnesses the Ranees, were examined *viva voce*. That seemed to be a precedent in favour of what Mr. Lang had stated.

While discussing the question of appointing a Commissioner for the examination of witnesses, Mr. Macpherson observed that in view of securing expedition the prosecution were ready to contribute to the expense if the defendant paid some of it.

The Judge: The mendicant. (A laugh).

Mr. Macpherson: Yes, the accused who is a mendicant. That is all a farce. Mr. Macpherson continuing said that the Court should have consideration for the individuals who were to be examined on commission. Every charge made by the accused must have been present to the minds of those who had put his learned friend in motion. Theprosecution did not expect the slightest regard or consideration by the other side for H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Bhownugger, and the Commissioner, whoever he might be, would be powerless to prevent them putting questions to him and members of his household without any basis whatever and only for the purpose of harassing and annoying them. There must be some limit imposed as to the examination of witnesses. H. H. the Thakore was an independent Prince, and it quite depended on his will whether to submit himself to be examined or not, but he was anxious without being subjected to unnecessary annoyance and insult to be examined on interrogatories. The Kolapore case, the learned counsel said, was quite different from the present case. The position of the Chief of Bhownugger was certainly much higher than that of the Regent of Kolapore. If a roving commission were granted, the other side would continue putting all sorts of questions for days together, and thus annoy and insult the Thakore Saheb in his own capital, which was certainly for obvious reasons most undesirable. The accused must be prepared to justify the charges chapter and verse, and H. H. the Thakore would be prepared to answer them. The prosecution asked that only the Thakore Saheb and his household be examined on interrogatories; while the rest might be examined orally. A reigning Prince ought not to be subjected to absolutely indefinite questions entirely dependent on the sweet will of those who questioned him The accused must be prepared to prove the charges, or he should never have uttered or printed and circulated them.

His lordship observed that he had known of commissions issued in the Rutnagherry District, where irrelevant and most absurd questions had been asked entailing a loss of time and money. The art of cross-examination was not known up-country.

Mr. Lang: I am informed that counsel is going to Bhownugger to examine witnesses in this case.

His lordship said that charges ought never to have been made unless the party was in possession of information with regard to it.

Mr. Macpherson said it would be a perfect outrage in a matter of this kind to subject H. H. the Thakore to more annoyance than was absolutely necessary in the ends of justice.

His lordship was of opinion that the present case was quite different from that of Kolapore, and ordered that H.H. the Thakore Saheb and members of his household should be examined on interrogatories.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

APPEAL AGAINST A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

NARONDAS PRANJEEVUNDAS *vs.* UNKLES AND "VICE VERSA."

MR. BUDROODIN TYEBJEE, on behalf of Narondas Pranjeevundas, applied to their lordships to call for the papers and proceedings in the above case, in which his client was charged before Mr. Richardson, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, with disobeying the orders of the Commissioner of Police, and was convicted and fined Rs. 20.

Mr. Budroodin read the petition of his client, Mr. Narondas Pranjeevundas, who stated that he charged one Mr. Unkles, a constable in the Bombay Police Force, with assault and with using criminal force towards him on the 6th March last. Mr. Unkles also took out a summons against the petitioner, charging him with disobeying certain alleged orders of the Commissioner of Police on that day. Both these cases came on for hearing before the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Richardson, on 20th March last, and after seven hearings, they were finally disposed of on the 11th instant. The Magistrate disposed of the above cases by fining the petitioner Rs. 20, holding that he was a trespasser on the enclosed ground in question, and that he had refused to obey the orders of the constable; and in the case of the petitioner against Mr. Unkles the Magistrate held that there was no assault on the part of the constable on the petitioner, and that he had not used unnecessary force, and accordingly discharged Mr. Unkles. The petitioner, on the termination of the two cases, gave notice that he would apply to the High Court for a revision of the sentence, and asked that he might be furnished with a copy of the notes of evidence taken by the magistrate (as the copy that he had been granted of some of the depositions, together with other papers, had been mislaid), with the view of applying to that Court, but the magistrate declined to entertain his application. The petitioner in the absence of such note of evidence was put to great inconvenience in drawing up his petition to their lordships. He humbly submitted that the magistrate should have granted his just and reasonable request under section 548 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The petitioner begged to apply to the High Court for such orders as their lordships might deem proper on the following among other grounds:—The magistrate was in error in holding that the petitioner was a trespasser in the enclosed ground, inasmuch as there was no written order produced in regard to the enclosing of such ground, and he had no notice that such ground was enclosed for any particular class of people; nor, as was admitted in evidence, was there any public notification to the effect that the ground was so reserved; nor was he, when he entered the enclosure, informed by any police *sepoy* or officer that the ground was reserved for any particular class of people, and that he was not to enter therein; nor was there any evidence that the alleged order was passed by the Commissioner of Police, or had received the sanction of Government, or was legal or proper. In point of fact, there was no evidence at all as to the existence of the alleged order beyond the contradictory oral statements of Mr. Unkles and Mr. MacDermott. It was proved in evidence that there was no such order as that set up by Mr. Unkles, namely, that the ground was reserved for Europeans to the exclusion of natives; but on the contrary, Mr. MacDermott, in his evidence, distinctly denied the existence of any such order, and said that the enclosure was reserved not for Europeans but for the military. The magistrate's decision that the petitioner had refused to obey the alleged orders of the police was against the weight of evidence, inasmuch as it was proved that he was leaving the enclosure as soon as he was asked by Mr. Unkles to do so. On the admitted facts the magistrate was in error in holding that Mr. Unkles had not been guilty of assaulting the petitioner, and that he had not used more than sufficient force. The magistrate had not exercised a reasonable discretion in imposing the fine of Rs. 20. The findings of the magistrate in both the cases were, the petitioner was advised, illegal, incorrect, and improper. The petitioner, therefore, prayed that their lordships would be pleased to call for the records of the cases, and to direct the magistrate to give him copies of the notes of evidence in the two cases, and also to pass such orders as the justice of the case might require.

Their lordships granted the application.

ALL those who appreciate Lily-white Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers, should use Kemp & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash Per bottle, Re. and1-4 Rs. -4.

MILL AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a shareholder, I have read with much interest your correspondent, Pro Bono Publico's letter about the local mill industry, and I quite agree with him that it is time the lethargic shareholders should arouse themselves, and take some definite step to compel mill-agents not only to curtail production but also to waive the baneful system of commission on production, which must be also knocked on its head, and payment by results adopted.

I would strongly recommend the shareholders to form an association for their own protection and by subscribing liberally to raise a fund, which may be used to take legal advice and steps, when necessary to bring this great industry on a sound basis.

It would be very graceful and creditable on the part of these mill-agents, were they to consult their own as well as their shareholders' interests by taking the initiative in the matter of commission rather than force the shareholders to adopt measures for their protection. They should yield with good grace to the exigencies of the present time, and set an example to their countrymen and fellow-citizens of this rising city of

BOMBAY.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE sixteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office, 10 Medows Street, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit in the chair.

The following is the report of the company which was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit to the shareholders their report, together with the audited balance-sheet and statements of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1889. Printed copies of the statements of accounts have been already circulated amongst you, from which you must have observed that the company has made a gross profit of Rs. 1,96,696-14-10 as under. This result of the operations of your company during the year under report, the directors trust, will meet with the approval of the shareholders, considering the unexceptionally depressed state of the yarn and cloth markets and the continued high price of cotton and coal which ruled during the period.

Total income, Tardeo Mill.....Rs.	24,86,889	10	3
Total expenditure... „	23,95,842	4	4
		Rs.	91,047 5 11
Total income, Colaba branch .....Rs.	13,35,884	11	9
Total Expenditure.. „	12,27,390	8	10
			1,08,494 2 11
		Rs.	1,99,541 8 10
Less loss in shipments of yarn to foreign markets ..... „			2,844 10 0
		Rs.	1,96,696 14 10

Add to this the sum of Rs. 402-5-1 the balance of last year's account, and Rs. 2,005, portion of unclaimed wages, &c., there remained a sum of Rs. 1,99,104-3-11. Out of this sum your directors paid an *interim* dividend of Rs. 12-8 per share, on 5,720 shares, absorbing Rs. 71,500 and Rs. 999-3-7 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and a sum of Rs. 448-7-10, as additional income-tax on the profits of the year 1887-88, and have carried Rs. 45,000 towards depreciation of machinery account, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,075-12-5, deducting Rs. 4,080-12-1 for income-tax payable on the net profits of the year. Out of this balance your directors recommend the payment of a dividend of Rs. 10 per each share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 3 per each new share of Rs. 125. This will absorb Rs.57,200, leaving Rs. 19,875-12-5 to be carried to next year's account. In their report for the year ending 31st December, 1888, your directors informed you that as the Tardeo Mill engine was not capable of working the whole of the machinery at high speed, the daily working spindles at the mill averaged from 40,000 to 43,000 during that year. During the year under report your Tardeo Mill worked at a daily average of 41,580 spindles out of 51,000 spindles, on account of the same reason, to which is attributable also the comparative small profit made by the Tardeo Mill. In their said report the shareholders were informed that negotiations were being carried on through the company's London agents, Messrs. R. C. Antrobus and Co. with several firms of engine-makers in England, for the purchase of a compound horizontal steam engine of 2,000, indicating horse power for this mill. The order for the said engine, as well as for seven new boilers, has been placed in the hands of Messrs. John Musgraves and Sons, of Bolton. The engine is expected to arrive shortly, and when put up, and the seven new boilers fixed along with a new economiser from Messrs. Arthur Lowcock, Limited, of Manchester, your directors hope to work the mill with better results. During the year under report the directors have removed a portion of old machinery, such as scutchers, carding engines, sizing machines, reels, &c., at the Tardeo Mill, and a sizing machine at the Colaba branch, and replaced the same by new ones. The cost of the new machinery has been debited to the new machinery account. In their report for the year ending 31st December, 1888, the directors informed you that the company's claim on the Empire Fire Insurance Co, Ld., was Rs. 35,733 for the burning down on the 17th February, 1889, of the press building at Colaba, occupied by the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld., remained unpaid on account of the arbitrator's report on the damage to the property being then under examination. Since then the Insurance Company has paid the amount awarded by the arbitrator, and which has been credited to "claim on the underwriter's account." The property having been destroyed by fire, your directors have caused the press house to be rebuilt, and have leased the same to the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld., for a period of ten years at an annual rent of Rs. 7,500. The cost of the building will be debited to the above account. Your company's property is insured as follows:—Tardeo Mill—Building machinery and stock in process, Rs. 6,94,500; cloth and yarn, Rs. 3,05,000; cotton in mixing, Rs. 30,000; cotton in godowns, Rs. 4,50,000; total Rs. 14,97,500. Colaba Branch.—Building machinery and stock in process, Rs. 6,28,500; godown No. 52, Rs. 50,000; yarn and cloth, Rs. 3,50,000; reels and stores, Rs. 27,000; cotton in mixing room, Rs. 25,000; press building leased to the Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld., Rs. 65,000; cotton in godowns, Rs. 3,75,000; total Rs. 15,20,500. The annual statements of the working of your mills are laid before you for inspection. The directors who retire by rotation are Messrs. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra and Jehangir Hormusjee, but are eligible for re-election in pursuance of clause 90 of the articles of association of the company. You are requested to appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The reports and audited accounts were unanimously adopted. Messrs. Hormusjee Bezonjee Dantra and Jehangir Hormusjee, who had retired by rotation, were re-elected as directors; while Messrs. Pestonji Wadia and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 350.

The usual compliments to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

A meeting of the above company was held on the 17th instant. Reporters were not admitted but we are furnished with the following account of the proceedings:—Your directors beg to submit their report on the affairs of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1889. As many of you may be aware, our new engines were started for work at the end of May last. Though considerable difficulty was experienced at the beginning in the smooth working of the engines, necessitating their complete stoppage for a time, they soon settled down, and your directors are glad to state that they are now reported to be working satisfactorily. The most noticeable feature of their progress is a falling off in the consumption of coal by an average of about two tons daily. The total cost of the new engines, including erection charges, has come to Rs. 1,34,259-10-8, and of the new engine-house to Rs. 43,693-9-4. As you will have seen from the balance-sheet for the first half of 1889, the latter item has been entirely wiped off from the machinery deterioration fund; while the cost of the new engines has been reduced by the remaining balance of the same fund to Rs. 85,426-15-4, which amount shall be gradually wiped off from future profits. The directors regret to inform you that, owing to the mill having worked partially for about five months and for several other causes, the earnings of the company for the year under review amount to Rs. 26,023-14-4 only. The available balance standing at the credit of the profit and loss account, inclusive of the balance of Rs, 7,975-12-10 of last year's account, is Rs. 33,999-11-2. And your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 20 per share be declared payable therefrom for the half-year ended 31st December, 1889, and that the balance be carried forward. The consumption of cotton during the year was lbs. 37,99,407, costing on an average Rs. 191-9-9 per candy. The total production of yarn and cloth was lbs. 28,89,402¼ and lbs. 23,03,274¾ respectively. The average price per pound realized was 6 ans. 1¼ pies for the former, and 7 ans. 2¾ pies for the latter. The consumption of coal was 2,689 tons 7 cwt. at an average cost of Rs. 23-0-2 per ton. The directors regret to bring to your notice the death of Mr. Soonderdass Jadowjee, one of their colleagues and a partner in the agent's firm. The directors have nominated during the year Messrs. Dwarkadas Shamjee and Vussonjee Nundjee as directors. You shall have to confirm their appointment or appoint others in their stead. The directors regret to inform you that the secretary of the company tendered the resignation of his office on the 3rd February 1890, but consented to remain in the post, if practicable, till you at the general meeting appointed another gentleman in his stead. Lately, he requested the directors to relieve him, at the latest, from the day following this meeting. Notice has already been given to you to appoint another secretary from to-morrow for such period and on such terms as you may think fit. Your directors cannot help stating here that his severance at any time, and especially at the present moment, is greatly to be regretted. As he has determined, however, not to remain any longer with the company, there is no other alternative but to accept his resignation. He has expressly requested the board not to increase unpleasantness by going into the causes that have induced him to tender his resignation forthwith after a prolonged service of nearly seventeen years, during which period, as you are aware, both the shareholders and the directors have very often placed on record the value of his services to the company, and the records themselves of the company will bear ample testimony to what has been done by him at various times in its cause. Messrs. Hiralal Tribhovundass and Rustim Dossabhai retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The following resolutions were then passed:—I. "That the audited statements of accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1889, and the directors' report now read to the meeting (para. 8 having been withdrawn), be and they are hereby approved and adopted." II. "That a dividend at the rate of Rs. 20 per share for the half-year ended 31st December, 1889, be declared payable on and after Thursday, the 15th May, 1890, to the shareholders whose names appeared on the register of the company on the 14th day of May, 1890, on production of their share certificates." III. "That the resignation of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, the secretary of the company, be accepted with regret." IV. "That Hiralal Tribhovundass, Esq., merchant of Bombay, shall be the secretary of the company for a period of five years and thirteen days certain, commencing from the 18th day of April, 1890, to the 30th day of April, 1895, and that his remuneration as such secretary shall be Rs. 550 per month, including office rent only, and commission at the rate of one per cent. on the net profits earned by the said company; but all other outlays and expenses of every kind, such as clerks, office establishments, stationery, &c., &c., which the secretary may think necessary or desirable for the efficient working and carrying on of the business of the company, shall be paid by the company. And the said Hiralal Tribhovundass, Esq., shall continue to act as such secretary on the same terms as hereinbefore stated, after the expiration of the aforesaid period of five years and thirteen days certain, until such time as the shareholders at a meeting to be assembled for the purpose, may by an ordinary resolution appoint him, or some other person in his stead, to act as secretary to the company, on such terms as may be fixed at such meeting; and the directors shall immediately enter into an agreement with him to the above effect, also making provision in case of his sickness or absence on leave, as may appear necessary." V. "That Messrs. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Chaturbhooj Bhaichundbhai be appointed directors of the company in place of the retiring directors." VI. "That Mr. Dwarkadass Shamji's appointment as director be confirmed, and Mr. Ashurlalji be appointed in place of Mr. Vussonji Nundji." VII. "That Mr. Rahemoobhoy Allana be requested to retain his seat on the board." VIII. "That Messrs. Pallonjee Framji Mehta and Govind Gungadhur be appointed auditors of the Company for the current year, and that their remuneration be Rs. 200 each." IX. "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair."

THE DELHI-KALKA RAILWAY.

As the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway, to give it its full title, is now rapidly approaching completion, writes the *Pioneer*, some account of the progress made up to date may interest travellers to and from Simla. The length of the line is 162 miles, and starting from Delhi it runs past the ancient towns of Sonpat and Panipat through Karnal to Thanesur, a place of pilgrimage in the Umballa district, and so into Umballa Cantonment station of the N.-W. Railway. Towards Kalka it follows generally the line of the main Simla road, being never more than a mile and a half away from it and crossing the Ghaggar only a very little way downstream. The distance between Delhi and Umballa, 122 miles, is some 40 miles less than by the old route *via* Saharanpur and Meerut. The principal rivers crossed are the Chittang, Saraswati, Markanda, Dhara, Chooa, Tangri, Umla, Chaggar and Jhajra (twice). The flood waters which of late years have so often breached the N.-W. Railway between Umballa and the Jumna cross the D. U. K. Railway between Umballa and Karnal, and render necessary a very large number of flood openings of small span and high banks throughout.

The company was registered in London on 25th January last year. The agreement entered into with the Secretary of State was briefly to the effect that the company should construct a broad gauge line between Delhi and Kalka (passing through Umballa) on a standard of construction equal to that of the E. I. Railway. The Government of India should give all necessary land free. The Secretary of State should supply the working agency, it having been already arranged that this should be the East Indian Railway; and that of the gross receipts from all sources 50 per cent. should be paid to the company. There was no actual guarantee of interest as such on the one hand, and as the East Indian Railway undertook to work the line and supply all rolling-stock for 48 per cent. of the gross receipts, there remains to the Secretary of State a profit of 2 per cent. to be disposed of as he may think fit. The terms are novel in India, but except as regards the 2 per cent. they are common enough at home, and are obviously suitable to short branch lines or extensions which could not be economically worked separately, each with a staff of its own, Sir Charles Elliott in his speech in Council on the introduction of the Budget expressed the readiness of the Government of India to meet such capitalists as might desire to undertake railway extentions on similar terms.

A survey of the portion of the line between Umballa and Kalka was made some few years ago under the orders of the Government of the Punjab, and this was made over to the company on payment of actual cost. Between Umballa and Delhi a survey was made by the promoters of the railway during the later months of 1888, so that when the company was floated and the necessary capital subscribed everything was ready for the acquisition of the land and the commencement of work. During February and March land was acquired and the construction staff organised, and in the early days of April actual construction work began. The season for work was almost done and two months only remained before the rains were due: this made it impossible to commence the preparation of material or to undertake any work in the river-beds. A very fair amount of work was got through, however, and the season now drawing to a close will see the line practically completed. All earth-work is done; the smaller bridges are completed and the larger ones are having their girders placed in position; by the end of June rails will be laid throughout and half the line will be ballasted; station buildings are everywhere well advanced, and it is proposed to open the line for traffic in October. The E. I. Railway will then in all probability run a fast through train between Calcutta and Kalka which will cause a saving of something like 24 hours on the journey. The time taken to complete the line, eighteen months, cannot be said to be excessive, everything being considered.

The country served is for some 80 miles out of Delhi irrigated by the Western Jumna Canal, and is very fertile. Sonpat and Panipat are large towns, the centres of considerable trade, while Karnal is the head-quarters of the district of that name and a place of much commercial importance. The pilgrim traffic to Thanesur promises to be very considerable and the through traffic from Delhi to the Upper Punjab will no doubt be heavy. The prospects of the company are undoubtedly good, and justify the high position which its shares have already taken on the home market.

ACCORDING to a recent Japanese return, the great majority of persons committing suicide in Japan are over 50 years of age. Next on the list in respect of numbers come the suicides of persons between 20 and 30 years of age. Of these the greater part are disappointed lovers. For suicides of all ages July is the favourite month. During the period of six years from 1883 to 1888, inclusive, the number of suicides in the month of July ranged from 500 to 800, while the number during the remainder of the year averaged from 200 to 300 only.

THE JEWS IN TUNIS.

WHEN so much is heard of the oppression of the Jews in different parts of Europe, it is a relief, says a writer in the *Jewish Chronicle*, to find that in a small corner of another continent they are certainly masters of the situation. They form about a third of the population of Tunis, and nearly all property and business is in their hands to such an extent, indeed, that on Saturdays most of the shops are closed and a greater part of the town wears quite a holiday appearance. Most of the clerks in the shops and banks are Jews, while nearly all the tailors, bootmakers, and cabinet-makers also belong to the same persuasion: guides and a sort of middlemen, dealers in many articles called antique or made by Arabs, are innumerable, and invariably Jews. They hold mortgages on most of the land, so that Arabs who may be owners are completely in their hands. The Jews employed in the European portion of the town dress like their brethren in Europe, and would be hardly distinguishable from them, except for the fact that they are, as a rule, much finer men and more goodly to look on. In the native quarter of the town they are dressed in Eastern clothes, with a fez, and generally blue jacket and wide breeches, socks and shoes, a costume which suits admirably their handsome features.

THE DRESS OF THE WOMEN.

The women wear a most peculiar costume, white cotton breeches and a short shirt. This, to say the least, not particularly delicate costume, is rendered still more ludicrous to European eyes, by the immense proportions the women cultivate; I say cultivate advisedly, for it is one of the aims and objects of their life to get fat, and when a girl is engaged to be married her fiance gives her a bracelet which her arm must get stout enough to fill, before her wedding day. I visited many Jewish homes. The faces of some of the girls are strikingly beautiful, large dark eyes, gracefully formed features, and long curling black hair; but they will get fat, and at fifteen they marry; one woman of twenty-five was already mother of nine children; if they are not rich enough to marry, there is a society which gives them a dower. On Saturdays in the Jewish quarter nearly every window has three or four handsome faces gazing into the street; it is visiting day, and a number of women toddle along the street in tiny shoes covered with gold embroidery; their breeches also are mostly decked with gold or silver braid, and the little shirts are of some bright coloured silk, with tasteful gold embroidery. On the head the married women wear a tall cap, the shape of a sugar-loaf; the unmarried girls a plain silk handkerchief. Even Tunisians do not escape that horrid habit of painting, and the eyes are blackened and the eyebrows made to look as if they met; this in Europe is thought unsightly.

A CURIOUS WEDDING.

I was fortunate enough to be present at a Jewish wedding. The bride was got up in conventional form with splendid gold breeches and gaiters, pink silk shirt, sugar-shaped cap, and the whole covered with a white veil; her fat handsome face was spoiled with paint, and the shoes were so tiny that they would hardly keep on. She had to sit on a chair with eyes cast down, motionless, waiting the arrival of the bridegroom, who was at the synagogue preparing himself for prayer. Suddenly there was a great blowing of penny trumpets by all the relatives' children, women gave a yell of delight, and the bridegroom walked in; he stood for a moment by his bride; she was then lifted on a chair raised high on a high box, so that she should be above the bridegroom; he put part of his talis over her head, and so formed a canopy. The Rabbi read the service, and the usual ceremony was performed, after which the bridegroom departed. In the evening the bride was conducted by her relatives, with accompaniment of music and shouting, to the house of the bridegroom, who was waiting at the door to receive her.

THE HOUSES OF THE JEWS.

The homes are entered by a narrow, dark, and often dirty passage, which opens into a large open square or "patio," paved as a rule with marble. On each of the four sides rooms open into it. Each side is occupied by a different family; the open court is common property, and is used for washing clothes and hanging them up to dry. Above is a gallery, which is divided in a similar manner. Beds have all handsome curtains, and there is generally a French gilt clock and a few ornaments. There are several synagogues. The largest is very old, and is deep below the level of the ground; some say in order to afford a place of refuge against persecution, others say that it is so old that the ground has gradually been raised all round it. I must not forget the school, mainly supported by the Alliance Israelite of Paris, ably superintended by Mons. Cazes. There are 1,300 boys, who are taught French, Hebrew, and elementary knowledge. They are divided into 24 classes, and seems to be carefully instructed. The teachers are all French. There is considerable difficulty at the beginning, as the children can only speak Arabic. There are 600 girls; their attendance is irregular, as the mothers will not appreciate the advantages of education. Among other things they are taught needlework, in which they excel.

THE BARRACOUTA INQUIRY. VERDICT.

MR. W. HARRIS, district coroner, on the 10th inst. concluded the inquiry at Sheerness respecting the death of Henry Ovenden, who succumbed to injuries received on board Her Majesty's ship Barracouta, at her steam trial on February 7. Mr. Crompton again sat with the coroner as assessor. The coroner read a letter from Fleet-Surgeon Kell stating that Joseph Saxton had had a relapse since the last adjournment and it would be unwise for him to leave his home to attend. He was, however, well enough to give his evidence at his own residence. The jury then proceeded to the witness's residence. He stated that he was a fitter in Sheerness dockyard, and went out on the trial trip of the Barracouta. His duty was to watch and report everything done by the contractors in the stokehold, and to see that the trial was carried out in a fair manner. He made a survey of the gauge glasses before the vessel proceeded to sea, and observed about half a glass of water in the port glass. Shortly afterwards he noticed the glasses again, and found the water in the port boiler was going down. He then directed his attention to the main feed tanks, and found the starboard donkey engine working faster than the port. The witness remarked to one of the contractor's men, "It is nearly time we had more water in that boiler." Mr. Spyer spoke to him at the same time. The water continued to go down until it was level with the nut of the gauge; it was just bobbing in the glass. After Mr. Spyer spoke to Batey, one of the contractor's men, the speed of the main donkey engine was considerably increased. The water remained in that state for about three minutes, but it afterwards gradually rose. Gould, one of the deceased men, was firing. The witness looked at his fire and spoke to him, and as he was stepping back from Gould, flames from the midship ashpit belched forth and played on Gould's thigh. Seeing the flames rise in the stokehold, the witness called out, "Every man for himself," and ran along the passage to apprise those in the after stokehold of what had happened. He shouted "Fall down on the foot plates." The witness was burnt on both hands, wrist, and face. Three minutes before the accident he noticed about four inches of water in the midshipline bulkhead of the port boiler. The main feed was working at a higher speed for about seven minutes. He did not see the auxiliary donkey at work, and could not say whether Batey put on the sea cocks to get more water. The water in the starboard boiler was never lower than four inches.—Replying to a juror, the witness said that half-an-hour elapsed after the water was bobbing in the nut before the accident occurred. Mr. Durston, Engineer-in-Chief of Navy, Mr. Manuel, Admiralty expert, and Mr. Baker, foreman of boiler makers, were examined at great length. They were of opinion that the accident was due to the boiler being short of water.—Mr. Parker, the contractor's expert, argued that this theory was not warranted by the evidence.

The jury returned a verdict that the two victims accidentally met their deaths through burns received from flames suddenly issuing from the ash-pits owing to the combustion-chamber tubes and tube platings becoming over-heated from shortness of water or ebullition in the boiler, thereby producing local expansion and contraction in the boiler and allowing the steam to escape into the combustion-chamber and cut off the exit of the flames through the tubes. The jury added that they considered the conduct of Fleet Engineer Hall at the time of the accident was deserving of censure, also that the medical appliances supplied to the Barracouta on the trial trip were totally inadequate. The jury also regretted that the Admiralty had not carried out the recommendations of the jury in the Thistle explosion in 1869, by providing hospital accommodation at Sheerness, and thus avoiding the necessity of sending the injured to Chatham.

ACCORDING to returns that were published early this month, the population of England and Wales was estimated by the Registrar General, in the middle of last year, at 29,015,613, to which it is believed to have increased from 25,974,439 at the census of 1881. In round numbers, the increase has been from 26 to 29 millions in 8½ years. The population of London is now estimated at 4,351,738.

DESIGNS OF POSTAGE STAMPS.

ALTHOUGH postage stamps are now fifty years o[illegible] writes a correspondent, their designs are but litt[illegible] improved since they were first introduced. I[illegible] fact, many people prefer the appearance of the blac[illegible] penny stamp of 1840 to that of the modern lilac one[illegible] Could not something be done to remedy this? The[illegible] general public would be almost as glad of more variety[illegible] in our stamps as philatelists would be. Our latest[illegible] issue is

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

Mr. Forwood writes to the *Daily Telegraph* with reference to Lord Randolph Churchill's allegations as to defective boiler-tubes. He says:—"The facts of the case are simple. The officers at Devonport, in the usual manner, requested in March 1888 that boiler-tubes for the Lapwing and Ringdove should be purchased, but made no suggestion whatever as to the source of supply. Tenders were accordingly, in April, invited from those manufacturers whose names were on the selected list by reason of the good character of the manufacturers. The lowest tender was accepted from a firm who had, without a single complaint, supplied the Admiralty for many years past. In November 1888 the authorities at Devonport reported that a large number of the tubes that had been delivered under this contract had been rejected, adding that the tubes supplied by another firm to the Pheasant and Partridge had given every satisfaction. Although this was the first complaint made as to the quality of the supplies from the firm in question, their name was at once removed from the Admiralty list of firms eligible to be invited to tender. When the Lapwing and Ringdove were tried the tubes which had been accepted as suitable proved unreliable and defective, and it was determined to replace them. Tenders were accordingly invited, and the lowest offer was accepted. This was made by the firm whose supply to the Pheasant and Partridge had given satisfaction, and which had been recommended by the dockyard authorities." To which Lord R. Churchill makes reply:—"Mr. Forwood only traverses one point in the statement, to the effect that the cheaper and worthless tubes purchased for the boilers of those ships were so purchased in spite of the remonstrances of the dockyard authorities. I decline to accept Mr. Forwood's uncorroborated statement as to the acquiescence of the dockyard authorities in this change of firm and of material. We have had so many specimens of maladministration in recent years, to respect of the services, and official versions and contradictions have always been so glib and ready, and have so often afterwards turned out to be perfectly unreliable, that the public remains very rightly extremely sceptical as to their accuracy. All the other statements in my letter to you remain uncontradicted, and I conclude with the remark that I have given you the true facts and Mr. Forwood the official version, of these unfortunate occurrences."

The American torpedo-boat Cushing was to have been launched on the 10th ult., but at the last moment her builder, the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, announced that they were unable to undertake the trip. This decision was quite unexpected, and the Naval officials already assembled to witness the experiment. The cause of the delay has not been published, but there is a great feeling of disappointment in American naval circles. The Cushing seems fated to be unfortunate. The contract specified that she should be launched and ready for trial on May 1, 1889. Early in the month of that year Messrs. Herreshoff applied for permission to substitute a Thornycroft tubulous boiler, for the Herreshoff boiler previously approved, as they doubted the reliability of the boiler to perform the work demanded of it. Six months' delay was granted for the carrying out of the alterations. This period had more than expired when the launch was fixed for the last day of January. Visitors assembled, and the town of Little Bristol dressed itself in bunting for the occasion, only to be told that the launch could not take place that day. And now the same thing has occurred again when the trials were to be run, to the great annoyance of those interested in the naval defence of the country, for Congress delays to vote more money until the capabilities of this belt have been demonstrated. The state of feeling is clearly shown by an article in the *New York Times* in which it is stated that whatever success the Cushing achieves will be due to the English boiler, and that if practically English boats are to be used why not buy them direct and so avoid the intermediate profit?

The *Internationale Revue uber die gesammten Armeen und Flotten* for March contains an elaborate comparison between our new field guns and those of the French, Germans, and Swiss. The initial velocity of our gun loses less than the others up to 3,000 yards, but at that point the reverse is the case; the English gun has lost 50·4 per cent. of its initial velocity, the German 44, the French 41, the Swiss 42. As concerns accuracy of fire, the English gun appears to be slightly inferior to the French and Krupp ordnance, but must nevertheless, writes the critic, be regarded as an excellent weapon fully corresponding to the requirements of the times.

Her Majesty's cruiser Calliope anchored at Spithead on Tuesday, the 8th instant, after three years' service, rendered memorable by a splendid feat of seamanship on the part of her commander, in accomplishing which he was ably seconded by his officers and men. About a year has elapsed since the hurricane at Samoa made such fearful havoc among the war-ships there; but the marvellous escape of the Calliope when all the German and American ships were driven ashore must still be fresh in the recollection of most people. Captain H. C. Kane has already received proofs of the admiration which his masterly handling of the Calliope has excited among countrymen in Australia. He has now, we trust, to realise the high estimation in which his conduct, as well as that of those under his command, is held at home. Captain Kane has as yet received no substantial recognition from the Admiralty of his services in saving his ship from the fate that befell so many in Apia Bay. Official routine has, so far, precluded him from any special promotion. We cannot doubt, however, writes the *Daily Chronicle*, that he will receive a welcome among us which will be not less cordial and gratifying than that accorded him at Sydney.

The average annual expense of clothing the men in our army continues to be very much the same as it has been for several years past, says *Truth*. A life guard's is, of course, the most expensive uniform to maintain, its annual cost being exactly £7 0s. 10d. At the other end of the scale comes the infantryman of the line, whose uniform costs his country £2 18s. 1d. every year. To dress a foot guardsman involves an outlay of £4 19s. 5d. per annum, which does not include his "bearskin," whilst a kilted Highlander comes out comparatively cheap, considering the sartorial effect he produces, at £1 0s. 8d. The average annual cost throughout the army, taking cavalry and infantrymen, artillerymen and engineers together, is £4 7s. 3½d.

The early records of the Honourable Artillery Company from the time when they were incorporated in 1537 were lost or destroyed during the Commonwealth and the earliest document they now possess is the Great Vellum Book, which contains the roll of officers and members from the year 1611 to 1682. These names are beautifully engrossed, but the great value of this unique volume is in the splendid collection of autographs which it contains, which includes not only all the Sovereigns who have commanded the company as captain-general and colonel from the time of Charles II., but also some 300 signatures of distinguished individuals. Among these are John Churchill, first Duke of Marlborough, Prince Rupert, the Duke of Albemarle, the Duke of Buckingham, the Duke of Monmouth, Samuel Pepys, Sir Christopher Wren, and many others, civil and military, equally celebrated. The signatures of William IV., his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales are on modern sheets of vellum inserted into the old volume, and the company recently decided to have a new book made, a facsimile of the old one. This has now been done, and these four pages have been transferred to the new book. The latter is a large folio, with silver-gilt mountings, engraved with the royal crest and other badges as borne on the colours of the company. The Queen was graciously pleased to comply with the request of the company to add her name to the long roll of her royal predecessors.

A new-pattern sword has been approved for the Household Cavalry. The sword differs from the previous pattern in being 1½ inch shorter, in being slightly curved instead of straight, and in being 4½ ounces heavier. The scabbard is stronger than the previous pattern, the weight being increased 1 ounce. The guard is of polished steel, pierced with an ornamental device. The grips are of wood, covered with fishskin, and bound with German-silver wire. The scabbard is of steel, with a movable mouthpiece and wooden lining. It is furnished with two bands, the upper one having two fixed loops, and the lower a loose ring:—Total length of sword, 42½ inches; length of blade, 37½ inches; balance, from hilt, 6¾ inches; weight of sword, 2lb. 9oz.; weight of scabbard, 1lb. 13oz. This sword will be subjected to the following tests before acceptance for service:—The blade when in the "polished stage," with the tang dressed, will be struck back and edge on an oak block by hand. It will be subjected to a weight of 30lb. in a vertical machine, and when bearing that weight the blade must recover straightness after not less than 1 inch depression. It will be depressed 5½ inches, first from right to left, and then from left to right, without taking any permanent set after each depression. The sword complete will be tested in the vertical machine in a similar manner to that in which the blade was tested in the polished stage, except that the blade will only be depressed one way—viz., from left to right, after which it will be tested for soundness of hilting.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

HIGHEST HONOURS: PARIS, MELBOURNE, BARCELONA

PIPECLAY SUPERSEDED!
To Officers Commanding European & Native Regiments.
USE PICKERING'S BLANCO

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It smartens up all accoutrements customarily whitened. Suitable for Sepoy's Gaiters, and for Cavalry Gauntlets. Superior for Helmets and Belting. The Soldier can carry it in his knapsack. The Civilian will please see that his Native Servant substitutes BLANCO for the white chalk of the Bazaar, with which Ram Baksh streaks his master's helmet and "muds" his canvas shoes. BLANCO for every description of white Leather, Tennis Balls and Cricketing gear.

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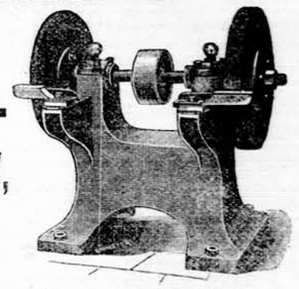

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

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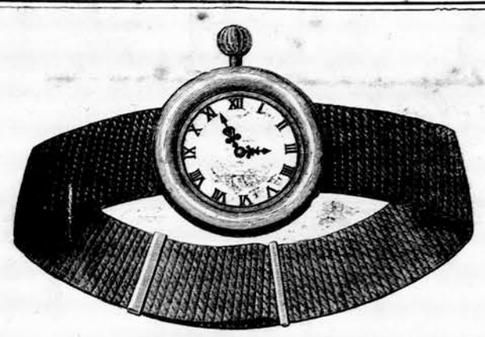

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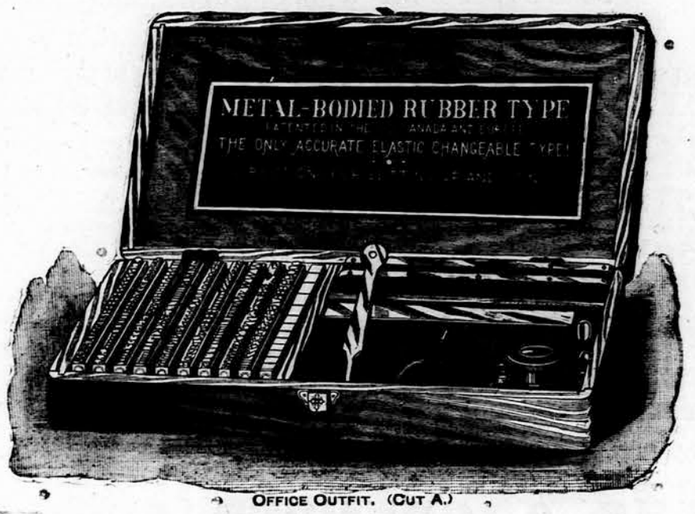

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